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1902
**BUELL
LAMBERSON'S
SONS**
PORTLAND.
OREGON.

No. 19

... INDEX ...

Alfalfa.....	42	Drinking Fountain.....	88	Peas, Garden.....	29-30
Al-y-ke.....	42	Egg Plant.....	19	“ Field.....	44
Anise.....	38	“ Plants.....	69	“ Swiss.....	30
Apple Trees.....	56-57	Endive.....	19	“ Cow.....	44
Apricot “.....	57	Esparsette.....	42	Pelargonium.....	66
Artichoke, Green Globe.....	2	Evergreen Shrubs.....	62	Pepper.....	31
“ White French.....	2-45-69	Fennel.....	38	“ Plants.....	69
“ Culture.....	2	Fertilizers.....	75	Petunia.....	66
Asparagus.....	2	Field and Forage Seed.....	43-44-45	Plants.....	62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69
“ Culture.....	2	Flax.....	45	Planet Jr. Tools.....	78-79
“ Roots.....	2-69	Flower Seeds.....	46-53	Plum Trees.....	57
“ Plumosa.....	68	Flowering and Ornamental Plants.....	62 to 68	Potatoes.....	31-97
“ Sprengeri.....	68	Flowering Plants, Special Offer.....	69	Poultry Supplies.....	83 to 89
Australian Salt Bush.....	44	Fowl Meadow Grass.....	40	“ Foods.....	87
Awnless Brome Grass.....	39	Fruit Boxes.....	94-95	“ Marker.....	89
Balm.....	38	Fruit Jar Rings.....	77	“ Netting.....	87
Bamboo Extensions.....	74	Fuchsias.....	67	Primrose.....	68
Bayley, Beardless.....	45	Garlic Sets.....	19-69	Prune Trees.....	57
“ White Hulless.....	45	Geranium.....	66	Pruning Tools.....	81
Basil.....	38	Gladiolus.....	54	Pumpkin.....	31
Baskets, Grape.....	95	Gooseberries.....	59	Quince Trees.....	58
Beans—Culture.....	3	Grapes.....	59	Radish.....	32-33
“ Bush.....	3	Hardy Perennial Plants.....	98	Rape.....	43
“ Green Podded.....	4-5	Hedge Plants.....	61	Raspberries.....	60
“ Pole.....	5-6	Heliotrope.....	68-69	Red Clover.....	42
“ Lima.....	6	Herbs.....	38	Red Top.....	38
Beets, Table.....	6	Hop Roots.....	69	Rescue Grass.....	40
“ Stock or Sugar.....	7	Horse Radish Roots.....	19-69	Rhubarb.....	33
“ Mangel Wurzels.....	7-8	Horehound.....	38	“ Roots.....	69
“ For Sugar.....	8	Hose, Garden.....	76	Rhode Island Bent Grass.....	41
Bee Supplies.....	90 to 93	“ Spray.....	76	Roses.....	63-64
Begonias.....	67	“ Suction.....	76	Rosemary.....	38
Bermuda Grass.....	33	“ Reels.....	76	Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.....	40
Berry Boxes.....	94-95	“ Bands.....	77	Rue.....	38
Berry Bushes.....	59-60	“ Couplings.....	77	Ruta Baga.....	37
Bird Seed.....	44	“ Washers.....	77	Rye.....	45
Blackberries.....	59	“ Menders.....	77	Rye Grass, Italian.....	38
Black Caps.....	59	Hyssop.....	38	“ English.....	38
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	39	Idaho Coffee Pea.....	43	Sage.....	38
“ English.....	40	Incubators.....	83	“ Plants.....	69
Bokhara.....	42	Insecticides.....	87	“ Holt's Mammoth.....	33-69
Bone Mills.....	85-86	Iris.....	55	Saffron.....	38
Books.....	94	Iron King Drill.....	79	Sainfoin.....	42
Borage.....	38	Japanese Clover.....	42	Salsify.....	33
Broccoli.....	8	Jonsson Grass.....	40	Savory.....	38
“ Plants.....	69	Kaffir Corn.....	44	“ Plants.....	69
Brooders.....	84-85	Kale.....	20	Schnittlauch.....	14-69
Broom Corn.....	44	Kale Plants.....	69	Seeders, Cahoon.....	80
Brussels Sprouts.....	8	Kohl Rabi.....	29	“ Reliable.....	80
“ “ Plants.....	69	“ “ Plants.....	69	Seed Drills.....	78-79
Buckwheat.....	45	Lavender.....	38	Shady Lawn Grass.....	41
Cabbage—Culture.....	9	Lawn Fertilizer.....	41-75	Sheep's Fescue.....	39
“ First Early.....	9	Lawn Grass.....	41	Shrubs, Ornamental.....	61
“ Second Early.....	9-10	Leek.....	20	Smilax.....	67
“ Late.....	10-11	Leg Bands.....	88	Soja Beans.....	44
“ Plants.....	69	Lentils.....	45	Speltz.....	45
Caraway.....	38	Lettuce.....	20-21-22	Spinach.....	33
Carnations.....	65, 66, 69	Lice Killer.....	89	Spray Materials.....	75
Carrots.....	11-12	Lice Powder.....	89	“ Nozzles.....	72-73
Catnip.....	38	Lilies.....	55	“ Pumps.....	70-71-72
Cauliflower.....	19	Lily of the Valley.....	55	“ Hose.....	76
“ Plants.....	69	Logan Berries.....	60	Sprinkler's, Plant.....	74-77
Celeriac.....	14	Mammoth Red Clover.....	42	“ Lawn.....	77
Celery.....	13-14	Majoram.....	38	Squash.....	34
“ For Flavoring.....	38	“ Plants.....	69	Star Garden Cultivator.....	79
“ Plants.....	69	Martynia.....	38	Strawberries.....	42
Cheat.....	40	Meadow Fescue.....	40	Sugar Cane.....	44
Cherry Trees.....	57	Melons, Musk.....	22-23-24	Sunflower.....	35-45
Chervil.....	15	“ Water.....	25	Sweet Clover.....	42
Chicory.....	14	“ Citron.....	26	Sweet Peas.....	53
Chives.....	14-69	Memorial Roses.....	63	Sweet Vernal.....	41
Chrysanthemums.....	67	Mesquite.....	45	Tables.....	95-96
Citron.....	26	Millets.....	44	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	49
Climbing Shrubs.....	61	Miscellaneous Plants.....	67	Tansy.....	38
Clover Cutter.....	86	Mushroom Spawn.....	26	Thermometers.....	89
Clover.....	42	Mustard.....	26	Thyme.....	38
Collards.....	15	Nest Eggs, Glass.....	88	“ Plants.....	69
Coriander.....	38	“ Medicated.....	88	Timothy.....	38
Corn, Sweet.....	15-16	Nozzles, Hose.....	77	Tobacco.....	35
“ Field.....	17-45	“ Spray.....	72-73	“ Plants.....	69
“ Pop.....	17	Nursery Stock.....	56 to 62	Tomato.....	35-36
“ Salad.....	15	Oats.....	45	“ Plants.....	69
“ Husker.....	80	Okra.....	26	Traps.....	81-82
“ Sheller.....	80	Onion.....	26-27-28	Turnip.....	36-37
Cornwheat.....	45	Onion Sets.....	69	Umbrella Plants.....	67
Crab Apple Trees.....	57	Orchard Grass.....	39	Vegetable Plants.....	69
Creeping Bent Grass.....	41	Ornamental Trees.....	60-61-62	“ Seeds.....	1 to 37
Crested Dog's Tail.....	39	Pansy.....	52	Vetches, Spring.....	43
Crimson Clover.....	42	“ Plants.....	69	“ Winter.....	43
Cucumber.....	17-18	Parsley.....	28	Verbena.....	68-69
Cultivator.....	78-79-80	“ Plants.....	69	Water Fescue.....	40
Currants.....	59	Parsnips.....	28	Water Meadow.....	40
Dahlias.....	55	Peach Trees.....	57	Wheat.....	45
Dandelion.....	38	Pear Trees.....	7	White Clover.....	42
Dill.....	38			Wilson Bone Mill.....	87
Drills, Seed.....	78-79			Wormwood.....	38

ANNUAL CATALOG NO. 19.

FOR THE SEASON OF 1902

Issued By

Buell LAMBERSON'S Sons

180-182 Front Street.

PORTLAND = = = OREGON.

Terms.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER. We will not send goods C. O. D. as it is simply an extra expense.

How to Send Money.

Remittance may be made at our risk by Postal or Express Money Orders, or Portland Draft. Local Checks will be taken for collection only, exchange deducted, and we will ship the order when the bank notifies us that the check has been collected. Small sums from places where there are no money order offices may be sent in stamps.

Name and Address Should Always be Given.

We frequently receive letters containing money and orders which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME OR THE P. O. ADDRESS is omitted, and the postmark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name, and you will have no cause to censure us.

Seeds in Packets.

We offer the following inducements to those wishing to purchase seeds in packets: Select packets to the value of \$1.15 and send us \$1.00; for \$2.35 send \$2.00; for \$3.60 send \$3.00; for \$4.85 send \$4.00; for \$6.15 send \$5.00; for \$12.50 send \$10.00; for \$26.00 send \$20.00. The seeds will be sent by mail, postpaid, but these low rates apply to seeds in PACKETS ONLY at CATALOG PRICES, and NOT to seeds by weight or measure.

Fifty and Hundred Pound Lots.

Where FIFTY or HUNDRED POUND lots are ordered we deliver free at depot or express order in Portland, Or., the freight or express charges to be paid by the party ordering.

Where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to ship unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not complied with, we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the person ordering.

Seeds by Weight.

WE Supply HALF POUND and over at POUND RATES; less than half pound lots are charged at OUNCE, TWO OUNCE or QUARTER POUND rates; 50 pounds and over at 100 POUND RATES WHEN QUOTED.

Large Orders.

Any dealer, market gardener, institution or any individual wishing seed in large quantities, is requested to mail us a list of what they want, and we will promptly return it to you with the very lowest market prices. A LETTER OF INQUIRY MAY SAVE YOU DOLLARS if you want to buy in quantity.

Non-Warranty—Buell Lamberson's Sons give no Warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

BUELL LAMBERSON'S SONS.

PORLAND, ORE., JAN. 1, 1902.

Vegetable Seeds.

Artichokes.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in February or March and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger from frost is over. Then set out in a well-manured, well-drained place in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 8 to 24 in. apart in the rows. If the seed is planted out doors it is not likely to raise heads the first season.

Large Green Globe.

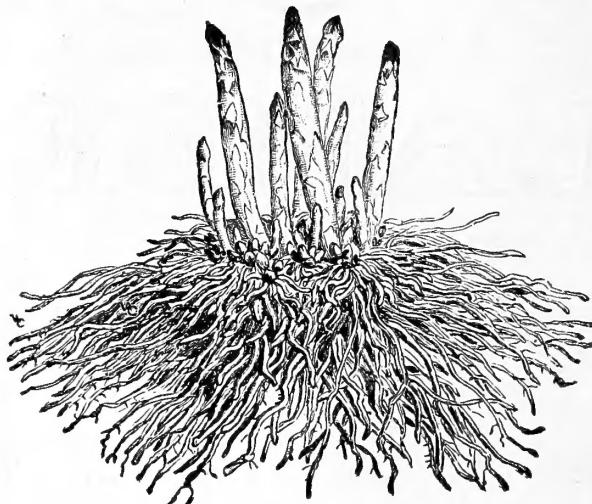
The variety used as table vegetable. The edible portion is the thick end of the leaf of the flower head. It will produce only a small crop the first year, but will continue in good bearing about five years.

Pkt. 5c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

White French Artichoke.

This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding on account of their fattening properties. They are the best hog food known. A preventative of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in White French Artichoke roots will keep from 20 to 30 head of hogs in fine condition from October until April.

Lb. 20c., postpaid; 100 lbs., \$2.00.



ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the mistaken idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality it can be produced very easily and cheaply. It does best in a moist sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions given here. A bed 15x50 feet, requiring about 100 plants, should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

CULTURE.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times, with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or the spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, ALL the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.

Columbian Mammoth White.—Undoubtedly the most valuable variety in cultivation. The stalks are of the largest size, and produce abundantly very early.

Pkt. 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Conover's Colossal.—A standard variety. One of the best known kinds on the market.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Asparagus Roots.—One year post paid per doz., 15c. per 100, 75c. Two year postpaid, per doz. 25c. For larger quantities send for prices. Ready from Oct. 15 till May 1st.

Beans.

CULTURE.—The soil best adapted for growing beans is a light, rich well-drained loam, which was well manured for the previous crop. If the ground is too freshly manured the plants are apt to run to vines and set few blossoms. Plant in drills about two inches deep and from 18 in. to 2 ft. apart as soon as the ground is dry enough. Beans are very sensitive to cold and wet before they have sprouted, but are not so liable to be damaged after they are above ground.

Successive sowings should be made to provide for a continuous crop.

WE PREPAY POSTAGE on packets or single pounds as listed. If ordered by Express or Freight deduct 10c. per lb. from the pound price as listed.

Bush, Dwarf or Wax Podded Sorts.

Detroit Wax

The very hardy, productive, erect growing plants bear their pods near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves, large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; proportionately broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color, and of a good quality. We think this variety the least likely to rust of any, and the fact that seedsmen sometimes offer it under other names as absolutely rust proof, is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. When picked at the same time as Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after the others are wilted and unsalable, making it

One of the Best for Shipping Long Distances.

It is also one of the very best green shelled beans. The dry beans are white, with a patch of chocolate brown about the eye. They are like those of the White Marrow in shape and fully as good for baking. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

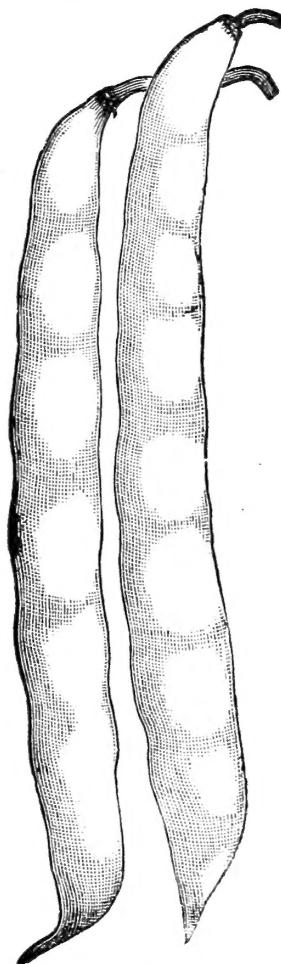
Challenge Dwarf Black Wax.

Extra Early.

Market gardeners and others, to whom earliness is a matter of prime importance, cannot afford to be without this, which is truly the "earliest of all" the wax beans. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Golden Wax.

Has been for many years the best bean for general use in cultivation, and even now it is a competitor with the newer sorts for first place. Vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading. Very hardy and productive, with small, smooth leaves, and small white blossoms. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.



GOLDEN WAX.

Black-Eyed Wax.

Vines medium size, pods long, straight, proportionately narrow and rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and of a lighter color, with medium length, light green point. They cook quickly, both as snap and as shell beans. As early as the Golden Wax and of very good quality. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Davis Wax.

This is the most Hardy and Productive Bush, Wax-Podded Bean in Cultivation.

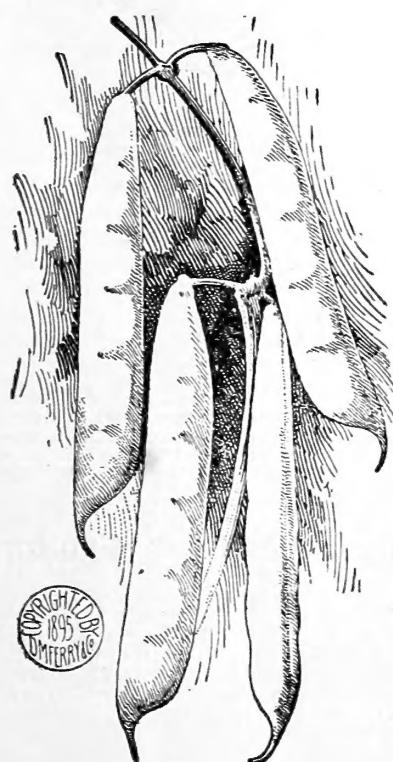
All of the pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing near the center many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp, and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear, white and excellent for baking.

One of the Best for Shipping as Snap Beans.

and of the greatest value for either the market or the home garden. The length, perfect shape and fine color of the pods, and the clear, white seed make this

One of the Best for Canners.

It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning. Pkt. 10c.; lb., 30c.



DETROIT WAX.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

One of the best of the wax varieties. Ripens about the same time as the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

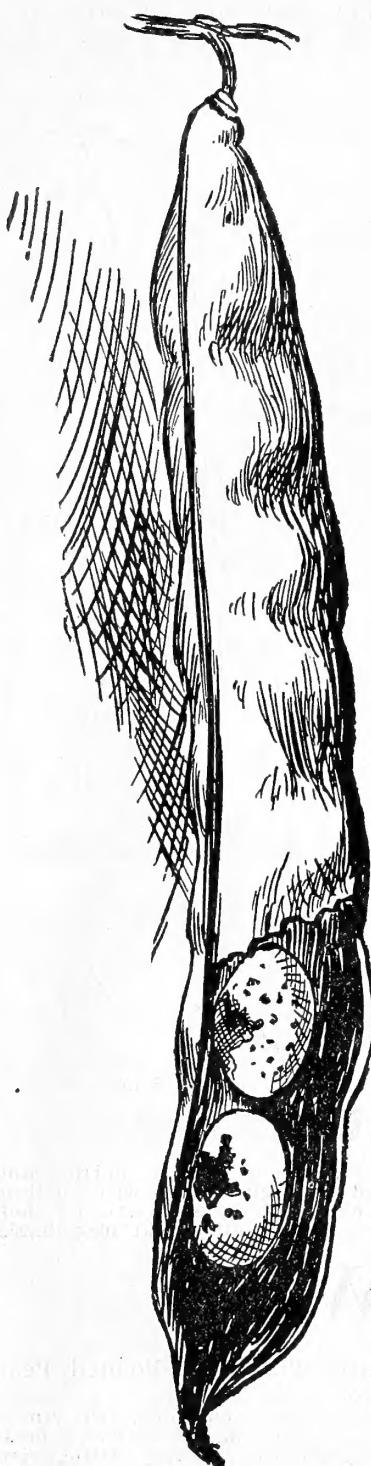
Speckled Wax.

One of the very best for garden use; usually grows free from rust. Vines vigorous and hardy.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

BEANS--Continued.

Green Podded Sorts.



Oregon Green Podded Bush Bean.

This new bean has been well developed by one of our best market gardeners and has been grown by him for a number of years. It is well represented by the illustration, which shows a long, straight, handsome pod, with speckled beans showing at the lower end. It comes in for a second early, and continues in bearing a long time. The bush is a vigorous grower and a great crop per. Our first planting of 20 pounds produced 418 pounds of fine seed.

Pkt., 10c.; lb., 30c.

Royal Dwarf Kidney.

Plants large, branching, with large, broad leaves and white flowers; pods medium size, variable in shape, dark green, coarse; beans large, kidney-shaped, and of extra quality, green or dry. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.

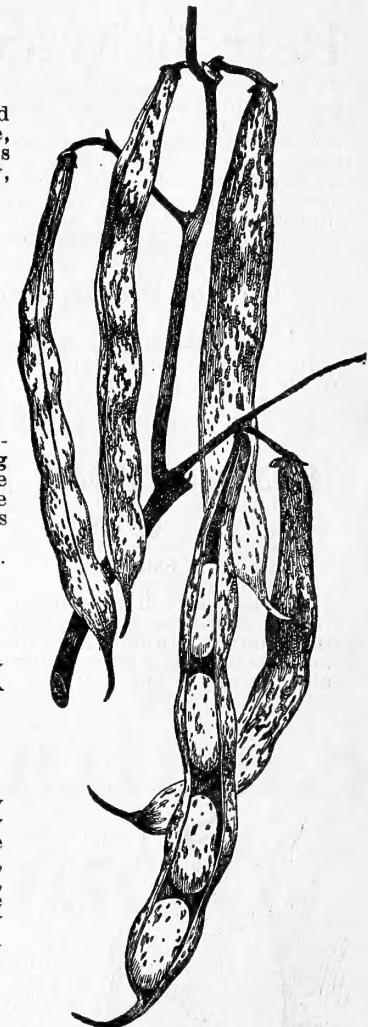
Vines large, spreading, very hardy and productive; medium or late variety. The young pods are tender, fine flavor, and of handsome appearance. Excellent for pickles, and the main variety for canning purposes. The beans are long, light drab, splashed with purple.

Pkt., 10c.; lb., 30c.

Round Yellow Six Weeks.

Improved Round Pod. While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardiness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Dry beans color of ordinary Six Weeks, but much shorter.

Pkt. 10c.; lb., 30c.



DWARF HORTICULTURAL.

Dwarf Horticultural.

OREGON GREEN PODDED. Strong, thrifty vines of compact, upright habit; with splendid, heavy leaves. It is wonderfully productive, and will produce green-shelled beans very early. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of red. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and covered with splashes of red. This is undoubtedly one of the best varieties for use, shelled green, and although of different form, an equal to the Lima for quality.

Pkt. 10c.; lb., 30c.

Stringless Green Podded Bush.

The only stringless green pod bush bean in cultivation. Consequently it surpasses all others in crisp, tender, flavor. The finely shaped, long, green pods are absolutely stringless, and when we add that the pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of improved extra early Red Valentines, we are sure that Stringless Green Pod will supply a long felt want. It must prove of immense value, not only to the market gardener who wants to make more money but also to the amateur who seeks a rare quality early for the home table.

Pkt. 10c.; lb., 30c.

Broad Windsor, or English Broad.

This is entirely distinct from the common or French bean. The large, coarse pods are borne on stout plants which are coarser, more erect and less branched than the French.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30.

BEANS, Green Podded Sorts—Continued.



VINELESS MARROW.

varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink marbled with red. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared to that we offer in tenderness and high quality of pod. It is as early as the earliest. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trials and in large fields, and have found none that we are willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort.

Or Tree Bean. A strong growing variety, of upright habits, holding the pods clear of the ground. The beans are small and white, and make an excellent dry bean.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Early China Red Eye.

A good snap bean if picked young. The dry beans are best of all for baking.

Pkt. 10c.; lb., 30

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine.

For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink marbled with red. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared to that we offer in tenderness and high quality of pod. It is as early as the earliest. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trials and in large fields, and have found none that we are willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Pole or Climbing Varieties.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.

A well-known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong, growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six or eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods, these are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, and much curved; color bright golden yellow.

Of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time.

The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any sort in the list. Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c.

Uncle John.—A standard variety, very hardy and a good yielder. The pod is striped, and the beans are long, nearly round, of a light brown color striped with dark reddish brown.

Pkt 10c.; lb., 30c.

Kentucky Wonder.

This splendid variety, introduced in 1885, has since been offered as SEEK NO FURTHER, and was introduced in 1891, as a novelty under the name of OLD HOMESTEAD. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms

white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, dun-colored. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern Prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later and has shorter pods.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Dutch Case Knife.

Good corn hill bean, very early; pods are long and flat; beans white; used green or dry. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Golden Champion.

Medium size to large, with golden yellow stems. Pods long, cylindrical, much curved, very fleshy, stringless, bright golden yellow color, of excellent flavor, and borne in clusters.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax.

Pods short, broad, fleshy white, very wax-like, and of superior quality as snaps, remaining in suitable condition longer than most varieties; beans indigo blue.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.

Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light-colored leaves and purple blossoms; pods short broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.

White Crease Back.

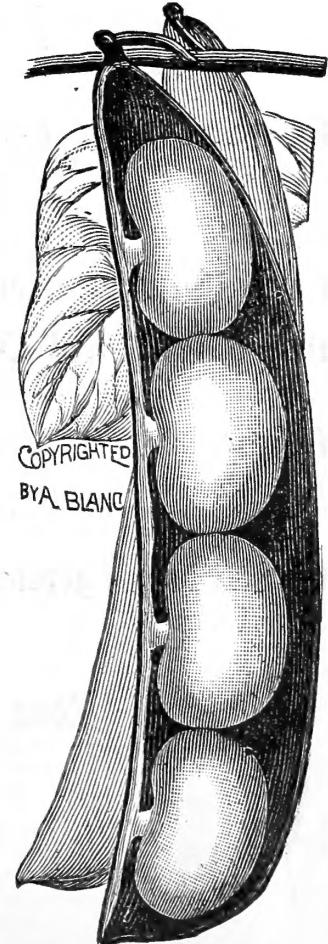
Wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps, and stands shipment better than most sorts.

Pkt. 10c.; lb., 30c.

Large White Lima.

Too late for the extreme North. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; blossoms small, white; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat.

Pkt., 10c.; lb., 30c.



LARGE WHITE LIMA.

BEANS, Green Podded Sorts—Continued.

Horticultural Pole Lima.

This bean, being a cross between Dreer's Pole Lima and the dwarf Horticultural, combines the rich, delicious flavor of the large Lima with the dry, mealy character of the Horticultural, and matures beans fit to use green as early as the latter. It is the hardiest, the earliest and the best quality of any green, podded pole bean. Specially adapted for using green shelled.

Dreer's Pole Lima.

The distinctive features are early maturity, large yield and extra quality. The bean itself is thick and round, rather than oval-shaped, like other Limas.

Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c.

Scarlet Runner.

A favorite, both as a snap bean and for its flowers, which are bright scarlet; seeds broad and kidney shaped.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.

Henderson's Bush Lima.

One of the most valuable characteristics of Henderson's Bush Lima is its extreme earliness, as it comes in from two to three weeks ahead of any of the other climbing or Bush Limas, thus supplying us with a delicious vegetable at a time when the garden is somewhat bare, filling in, as it does, the gap between Peas and the Pole Limas. The small size of Henderson's Bush Lima, which at first was urged as an objection to it, has proved one of the strongest points in its favor, as the public, rightly enough, prefer small beans, always associating great size in Lima beans with coarser quality. Henderson's Bush Lima is enormously productive, bearing continuously throughout the summer until killed by the frost. Its greatest merit, of course, lies in the fact that it is a true bush variety, requiring no support from stakes or poles, but, at the same time, the experience of all who have grown it has been that it excels in quality, quantity and earliness.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.

Burpee's Bush Lima.

The only bush form of the true large Lima Bean. The bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent bush from two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the pods always being well filled.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c

Dreer's Bush Lima.

A dwarf form of the Challenge Lima, having the same thick pods and large thick beans, which made the Challenge so popular. It is hardier and matures its crop earlier than the dwarf Large White Lima, and the beans are of better quality.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.

BEETS==For Table Use.

Edmund's Blood Turnip.

One of the best varieties grown for main crop. While not a strictly first early beet, it follows very closely and is the most uniform of all turnip beets, with very small tops and short foliage of a rich red. The roots are handsome and round, very smooth, of good marketable size, and for table use no variety can excel it in fine quality. The skin is deep blood-red; the flesh is also dark red and exceedingly sweet and tender. We are sure our customers will be greatly pleased with it.

Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Early Turnip Bassano.

Medium early and very productive. Grows to a good size.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip.

A fine beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and uniformly upright. Roots are perfect turnip-shape, with small tap roots. One of the deepest red beets. Quality is of the very best; sweet and tender; well worthy of a trial.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Eclipse.

This variety has become exceedingly popular, and is one of the best early sorts. It possesses all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet, and is of a uniform globular shape. The roots are of a bright, glossy red, fine-grained and delicious, with none of that earthy flavor so objectionable in many varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Egyptian.

By many considered the best varieties for forcing, and is liked best by many market gardeners for the first early crop, being very early, with small top. Roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap roots.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.

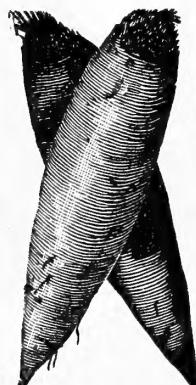
An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerable longer time to mature. Excellent for summer and autumn use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Swiss Chard.

A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beet for greens. Sown early in the spring it makes a rapid growth of leaves, and is fit for use for greens sooner than any other variety. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, beautifully white wax-like stems and midrib into most attractive pickles.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



HALF LONG BLOOD.

Long Dark Blood Improved.

A well-known winter sort. Good shape. Sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

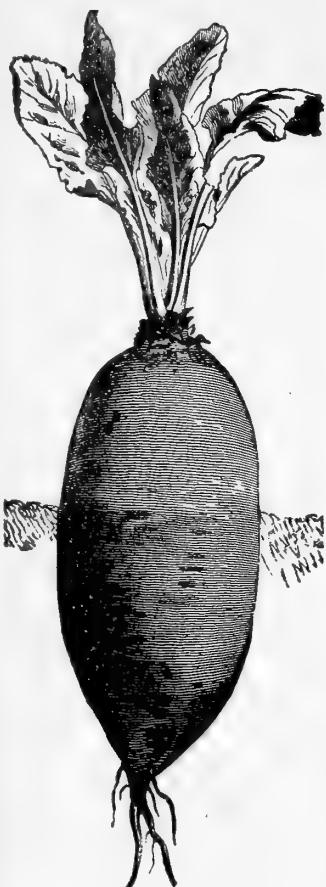
Half Long Blood.

Its shape and general appearance and grand color are unapproachable. The top is medium in size and of a very rich glossy crimson. The bulb is three inches in diameter at shoulder, tapering in pear-shaped form to the slender root, and is entirely free from roughness. No more brilliant color can be desired than is shown in slicing this variety. It is extremely tender and free from woody fibre or tough stringiness, and of peerless quality.

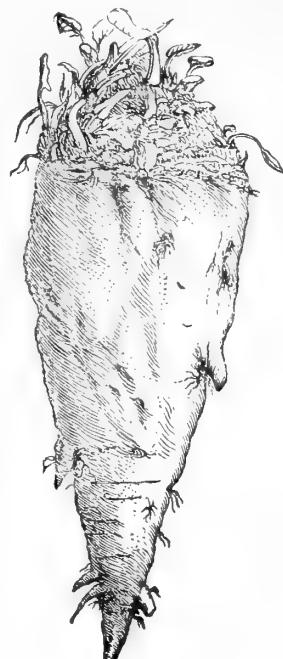
Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Beets

For Stock Feeding.



GOLDEN TANKARD.



LONG RED.

French White Sugar. The most generally grown sort in France, as it combines with heavy yield a good percentage of sugar. It has produced 30 tons of beets to the acre, and contains from 10 to 13 per cent. of sugar. The largest yields known have been obtained with this variety.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

French Yellow Sugar. Grows to a large size, roots half long, yellow and sweet. Excellent for stock feeding.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar. This variety is one of the best for the uses which such beets are put to in this country. It is not so sweet as the French Sugar Beets grown especially for sugar-making, but the roots are larger and more symmetrical, of fine grain and very sweet, making it good for table use or for cattle feeding.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Mangle Wurzels.

Golden Tankard. Best for dairy farming. Considered indispensable among English dairy farmers; it is stated by them that they are able to obtain a higher price for milk when feeding cows on Golden Tankard. Sheep thrive on it. Other mangels cut white, circled with yellow, but Golden Tankard is of a rich, deep yellow throughout. Early, hardy and a heavy cropper, for on account of its shape the roots can be left standing close in rows. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb., 50c. By express, not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.75.

LONG RED. An improvement on the Mammoth Long Red by careful selection for a number of years. It stands head and shoulders above all other varieties of mangels; unequalled for yielding and feeding qualities. Grows to a very large size, weighing from 20 to 50 lbs.; and will yield 50 tons per acre with ordinary good cultivation. Thousands of western farmers have grown our mangels and call it the most profitable farm crop they ever tried. If you want large crops of large mangels of good quality don't fail to try it. It is very uniform, smooth and of good shape. Should be grown in deep, loose soil.

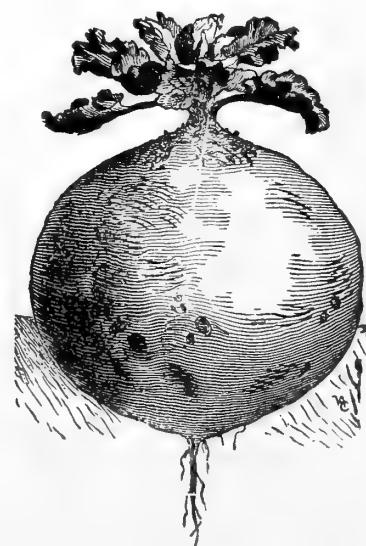
Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c. By express, not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



FRENCH WHITE SUGAR.

Yellow Leviathan. Roots long, olive shaped, very large, growing over one-half out of the ground; flesh white, sweet and tender; tops bright green, comparatively small; neck small, short. We think this is perhaps the best of the yellow flesh beets, because its fine flesh never becomes woody, and its roots grow so well out of the ground that the crop is easily harvested.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.



ORANGE GLOBE.

New Mangle Half Sugar.

This is, as its name implies, a sugar mangel, combining the large yield of the mangel with the sweetness of the sugar, making a very desirable addition to the root crops.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Sugar Beets.

Klein Wanzleben.

A little larger than the Vilmorin, yielding from 12 to 18 tons per acre, and containing about the same amount of sugar.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

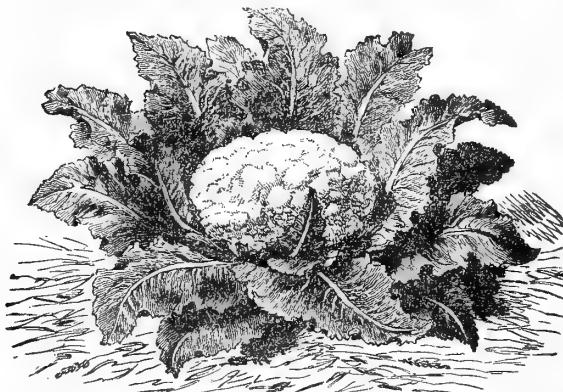
Vilmorin's Improved.

In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. It is a medium-sized white sugar beet, which by the most careful selection has been brought to the highest perfection, both in the constancy of shape, size and color of the roots, and their high sugar content. It yields from 10 to 16 tons per acre, and contains 16 to 18 per cent. of sugar.

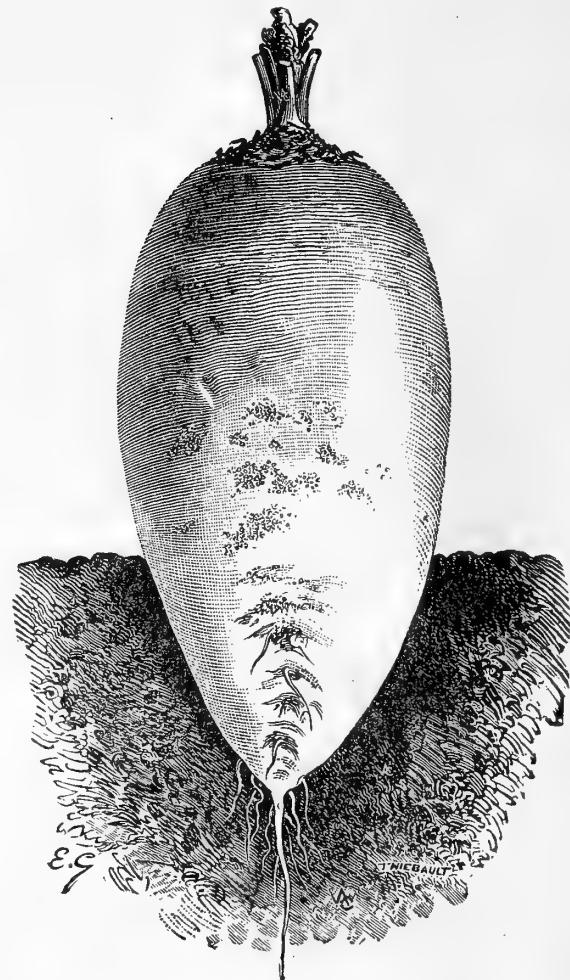
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Brocoli.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sort of Brocoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the point of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads are more divided. Some consider it more delicate than the cauliflower. The culture is the same.



BROCOLI.



NEW MANGEL HALF SUGAR.

White Cape.

Differs from the Purple in color only.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Purple Cape.

This is the best variety for our climate. It produces large heads, of brownish-purple color, very close and compact, and of excellent flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.



Brussels Sprouts.

The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Cabbage.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Culture.

The requisites for complete success are: First—Good seed; there is no vegetable where the seed has more influence on the quality of the product than in this, and gardeners should always use the best procurable. Second—Rich, well prepared ground. Third—Frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable, which should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is universally grown all over the country, and specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, the early sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and as early as the ground is in good condition, transplanted, setting eighteen to thirty-six inches apart, according to size of variety.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when four to six inches high. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should not be crowded in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stems.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plant each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

To preserve cabbage during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

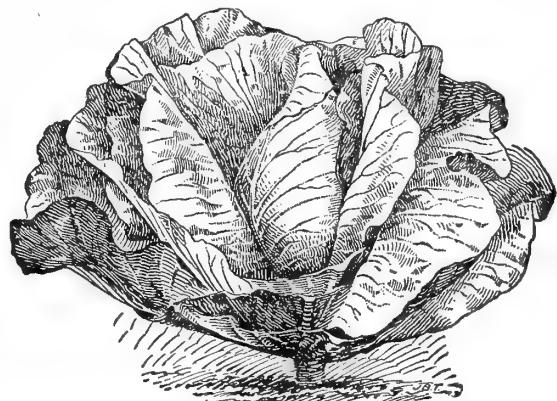
A great many of the varieties of Cabbage are simply strains rather than distinct sorts, and are practically the same as some older and better known kind. We think there is not a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in some variety in the list we offer than in any kind of different name.

First Early Sorts.

Early Jersey Wakefield

stands today in an exalted position among early cabbages. It is grown more exclusively for market than any other early cabbage. It is always of good size, very solid, and has but few outside leaves; a reliable header, and always gives good satisfaction for every purchaser. Selected stock. Per oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. This is a very popular market cabbage, having all the characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.



VERY EARLY ETAMPES.

Very Early Etampes.

Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield. The plants are lighter colored, but not so hardy. The heads are fully as large, not quite so pointed, and are of excellent quality. Sold also as Earliest of all, Wonderful, etc.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25..

Henderson's Early Spring.

The only extra early flat-headed Cabbage in the world. Coming in with the Wakefield and yielding one-third more, it has all the good qualities of the Early Summer, and is only a trifle smaller. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Extra Early Express.

An extra early sort in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head which is very large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75.

Early York.

An early variety. Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender,

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

Second Early Sorts.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.

Continued experience confirms our belief that this is the best Second Early sort. The plants are short stemmed and upright, with comparatively few and short leaves, so that they can be planted closely. Heads large, solid, maturing about as early as the Early Summer, stand long without bursting. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market as early as the earliest of the round heading cabbages, and as large and solid as the winter kinds. Our stock should not be confounded with the inferior later stocks frequently offered under this name.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Cabbage.—Continued.

Early Winnigstadt.

One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail, and those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keeps well both summer and winter.

It is the earliest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75

Filderkraut. Similar to, but larger, much more pointed, and heading up with fewer outside leaves than the Winnigstadt, and highly esteemed for making kraut. Good either for first or second crop, and succeeds particularly well on rich prairie soils.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

Henderson's Early Summer.

Heads large, flat or slightly conical, and keeps longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Early Drumhead.

Plants compact, with very thick, dark green leaves, covered with a dense bloom, which protects them in a measure from the worms. Heads flat, very solid, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50.

Fotler's Early Drumhead.

In many sections this is the most popular cabbage grown, and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact solid, and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Surehead.

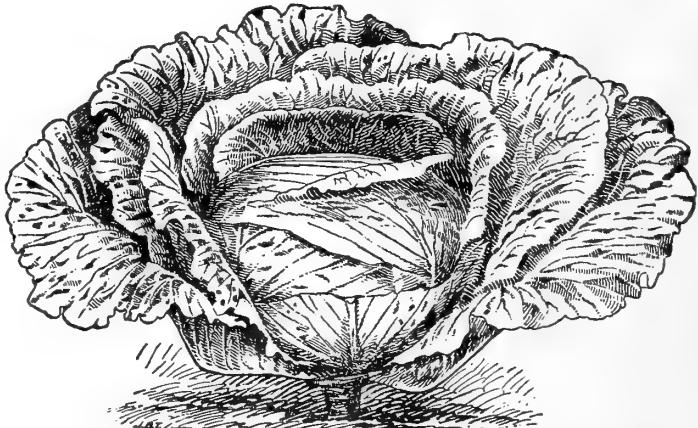
A compact growing, general crop cabbage, having medium size large thick heads and many outer leaves.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75.

Succession, or All Seasons.

A sure-heading, long-keeping variety. Our seed is from carefully grown, selected stock, and is the best that can be produced.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD.

Late or Fall Sorts.



AUTUMN KING, OR WORLD BEATER.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead

Under good cultivation, acres have been grown where the heads would average 30 pounds each.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75.

Autumn King, or World Beater.

A sure-header, very solid, fine grained and tender. It grows quicker than any other large cabbage, and will produce more to the acre. Color dark green, with a slight bronze or brownish tinge to the outer leaves. The heads are remarkably thick through, and will attain a great weight. Has a short stem, and grows near the ground.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00

LATE, OR FALL CABBAGE—
Continued.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head ...



This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, one of the best keepers and of fine quality. It is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late spring planting.

The plant is vigorous, rather compact growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts, and exceedingly hardy, not only resisting cold, but dry weather, also; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish-green, covered with whitish bloom, and borne with an upward tendency. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but so very solid that they weigh quite as much. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender, and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceeding solid head, which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality, it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.

This is superior to any other late cabbage in cultivation, when large areas are planted for shipping. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.60.

Stone Mason Marblehead.

One of the best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of the smooth leaved kinds. Plant medium size, with only a moderate number of leaves; stem medium length; heads medium size to large, round or slightly flattened; very solid, crisp and tender, and without any coarse or strong flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



SAVOY.

Mammoth Rock Red.

Certainly the finest and by far the best new variety of Red Cabbage on the market. The heads will average over 10 pounds each, and are always of rich red color inside as well as outside, while they are almost literally as hard as a rock. You will do well to try it.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved American Savoy.

Very valuable variety, being of much finer flavor and quality than the best of other cabbage. It is particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Carrots.



FRENCH FORCING.

Culture. While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. When it is possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but one is less certain of good crops from such late planting. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and for field culture prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one and a-half to three pounds to the acre, according to the distance between rows. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe, and do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts to 8 to 10 to the foot, and the field varieties to 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. For winter use, gather and store like beets or

grained, agreeable flavor; tops small; has a short, stump-shaped root.

Earliest Short Horn.

—OR—

FRENCH (Forcing.)

The earliest variety in cultivation, and best suited for forcing. Root reddish brown, globular, and about two inches in diameter; should be used before full grown.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Half Long Nantes.

An early stump-rooted variety; good for forcing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Horn.

A favorite for early crop. Flesh finely grained, agreeable flavor; tops small; has a short, stump-shaped root.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CARROTS—Continued.**Chantenay.**

Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

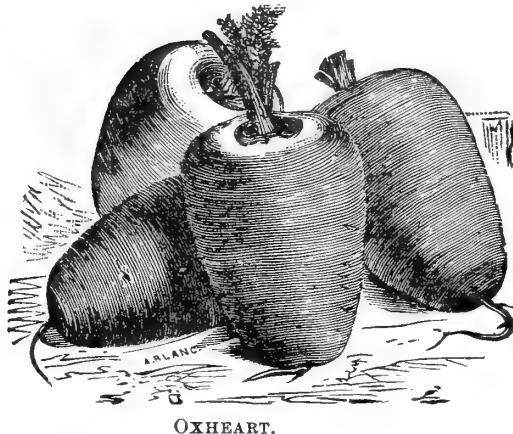
Early Half Long, Scarlet Carentan.
(Coreless.)

Tops very small, roots cylindrical, with a remarkably small neck; very handsome, deep orange in color, with scarcely any core, and of the best quality. They can be sown very thick, and are well adapted for forcing.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.



CHANTENAY.



OXHEART.

Danvers Half Long.**Stump Rooted**

Grown largely on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender, deep orange in color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 85c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.

Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Oxheart.

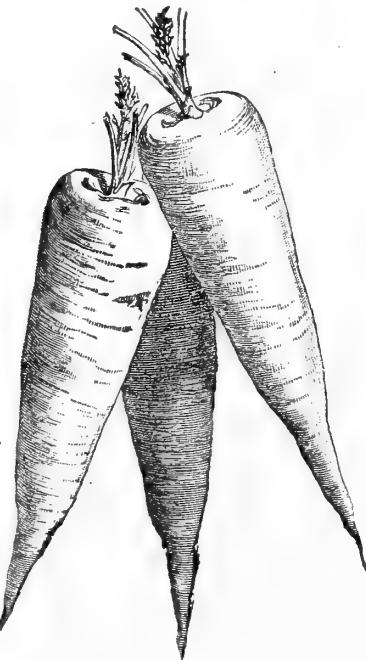
A thick carrot, five or six inches long and very blunt at the lower extremity. It grows very rapidly, and the root attains a weight of more than a pound. It is tender and of good flavor, and a variety we can recommend to all market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 80c.

**Improved Short White**

We think this distinct variety is destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 60c.



WHITE BELGIAN.



DANVERS

Improved Long Orange

The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots proportionately shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Cauliflower.

CULTURE--The Cauliflower is the most delicious of all brassicas, and succeeds well in any soil where cabbage will grow. It delights in a rich soil and abundance of water. By sowing the early varieties in a hot-bed in February or March, or later in a cold frame, fine heads can be obtained quite early. For a later supply, sow seed in a prepared bed in May, choosing a cool, moist place. When large enough transplant, making the rows about two-and-a-half feet apart and eighteen inches between the plants. Transplanting should be done in moist weather. In dry seasons the crop must be watered. The young plants are frequently attacked by a little black beetle; its ravages may be stopped by frequent applications of plaster in the morning while the dew is on. For the cabbage-worm, apply insect powder. One ounce of seed produces about three thousand plants.

Early Snowball.

Most extensively grown for forcing or for main crop. Extensively advertised, this has attained great popularity. Under favorable conditions nearly every plant will make a fine, solid head, of good size. It is of dwarf habit, valuable both for the early and late crops.

Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$2.00.

Extra select strain for market gardeners. In sealed pkts. only

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, oz. \$3.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Remarkable for reliability in heading. Very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads of superior quality. If planted the first of March, heads nine to twelve inches in diameter will be ready early in June.

Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c., oz. \$2.00

Early Erfurt.

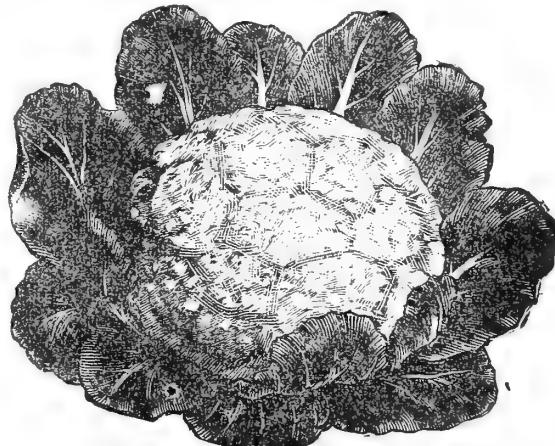
The Erfurt strains of cauliflower are deservedly the most popular. This is good, but, of course, not equal to the higher priced strain.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Paris.

Very early; good for forcing.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00



EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.

Large Late Algiers.

This sort is of vigorous growth, with long leaves, which taper to a point at the ends; its color is of a decidedly bluish cast. It is a very sure-heading sort, producing large, white heads.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50

Veitch's Autumn Giant.

The heads are white, large, compact and thoroughly protected by foliage.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Celery.

CULTURE--Sow the seeds in March or April in a hot-bed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are three inches high, transplant in a prepared border, setting them four inches apart. When grown six inches, and fine stocky plants, set in richly manured, deep soil, in rows three-and-a-half feet apart, and about nine inches from plant to plant. Water, if dry weather, follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention that is required is to keep down weeds. Afterwards earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible late in autumn. Never hoe or earth up when the plants are wet. One ounce of seed produces about four thousand plants.

White Plume.

A handsome, crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. Naturally its stalks and portions of its inner leaves and heart are white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying or by simply drawing the soil up against the plant and pressing it together, the work of blanching is completed without the troublesome process of "banking" or "earthing up." It is the earliest Celery known.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.



WHITE PLUME.

Giant Pascal.

The largest variety grown; of fine, nutty flavor, and very easily blanched; deservedly popular for fall and winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Gold Heart, or Golden Dwarf.

A distinct variety of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making this an exceeding showy and desirable variety for both market and private use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Dwarf White Solid, or Kalamazoo.

Said to keep in good condition later in the season than any other variety.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

CELERY—Continued.

Golden Self-Blanching.

This is no doubt the best Celery for early market uses. Plants of a yellowish green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

BOSTON MARKET.

For many years one of the most popular sorts in the markets of Boston. Instead of a single, large heart, it forms a number of smaller ones, which are very white and remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID, OR GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

Pink Plume.

This is one of the best of the Pink varieties, and is probably used more than any other sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

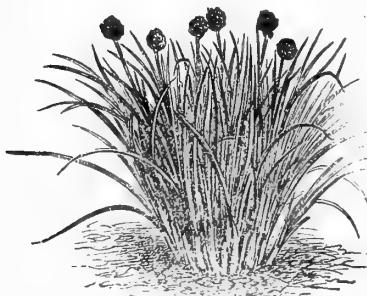


LARGE, SMOOTH PRAGUE CELERIAC.

CHIVES==Schnittlauch.

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type, and are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are produced freely very early in the spring, for giving a mild onion flavor to various dishes. They are used especially in flavoring the small German sausages. When planted in small clumps in any common garden soil, they will grow rapidly and in time increase so as to render division necessary. The tops appear early in the spring, and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. If not allowed to flower, they will produce much longer.

Per bunch postpaid, 25c.



CHIVES.

Chicory.

Large Rooted. The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee, or used as a substitute.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.



CHICORY.

CHERVIL.**CURLED.**

This plant is used for flavoring soups and salads, and has a strong perfume. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



CORN SALAD.

COLLARDS.**TRUE GEORGIA,**

Used as "greens" mainly in the South and West. As the leaves are pulled off, others grow in their places.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c

CORN SALAD.**Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce.**

This small

salad is used

during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c.

Corn, Sweet or Sugar.

CULTURE. Select a warm soil, if possible, especially for the earlier varieties, which should not be planted before the middle of May. Successive plantings should be made every two weeks till July. Plant in hills three or four feet apart, in thoroughly manured soil. One quart to two hundred hills; ten quarts to an acre.

WE PREPAY POSTAGE
pound price as printed.

On packets or single pounds as listed. If wanted in larger quantities, to be sent by express or freight, DEDUCT 10 CENTS PER POUND from the



EARLY MINNESOTA.

Early Minnesota.

This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears; well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety, which is remarkably uniform, and in which all the good qualities that have made it so popular are intensified.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.



CROSBY'S EARLY.

Crosby's Early.

Early and a great favorite. Rather small ears, but productive and of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

**Early Fordhook.**

Early Fordhook is the largest eared Extra Early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one to two days earlier than the Cory, and in other cases one to two days later; so that it may be said to equal the Cory in earliness, while surpassing any other extra early Sweet Corn in size, quality and sweetness.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Country Gentleman.

The sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corns. This is not only true, but in addition to this, the Country Gentleman is one of the most productive sorts, the stalk averaging three ears, sometimes as many as five. Kernels and cobs are pure white; cob small, kernels deep; ears average 12 inches in length.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Henderson's New Early

This is no longer a novelty, but a corn of real merit. Ears medium, kernels sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Egyptian.

One of the best late varieties, ears very large, uniform in shape and well filled out at the tip end; cob and grain pure white, one of the sweetest. Highly prized for canning purposes.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

EARLY FORDHOOK.

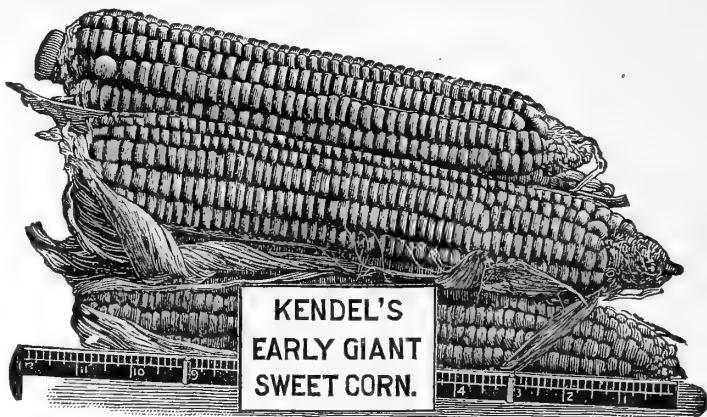
SWEET CORN—Continued.

Kendel's Early Giant.

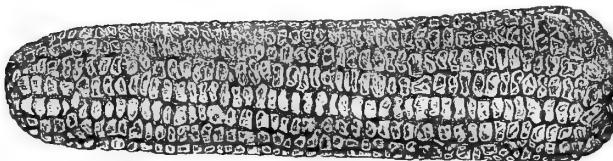
This is one of the best sorts for the kitchen garden.

A second-early variety, ready for use, nearly, if not quite, so early as Crosby's. Slender stocks four feet in height, with ears seven inches in length, well filled with ten rows of large grains of excellent quality, but, of course, not quite so sweet as the later sorts.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.



BLACK MEXICAN.



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.

Extra Early Adams. Very early, but more of sweet corn. It is, however, the standard extra early variety in the South, and can be depended upon to give a crop there when most other sorts fail. No suckers, very few tassels; stalk short, bearing a single, very full, short, many rowed ear, often nearly as thick as it is long, and well covered with coarse husks; kernels white, smooth. An extremely hardy variety.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.

Hickox Hybrid Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and makes a large, attractive ear of very white and handsome grain. It is one of the best varieties for canners' use. By planting it at the same time as Stowell's Evergreen the season will be lengthened considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time Stowell's Evergreen comes in; very prolific, ordinarily every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears. The best sort for drying.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.

Stowell's Evergreen. Recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are a large size, grain deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and has the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.

Ferry's Early Evergreen.

remains in condition for use longer than other sorts, exceeding the Stowell's in this respect, though fit for use one or two weeks earlier.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.

Mammoth Sugar.

Late and one of the largest; productive and well flavored.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.

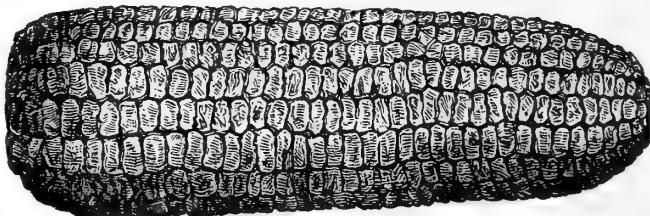
Fodder Corn [Sweet].

The increased demand for fodder corn of late is an indication that stock and dairy men are learning its value. Our stock of this corn is raised for us by the best grower in Nebraska.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 20c., 10 lbs. 60c



HICKOX HYBRID.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.



OLD COLONY.

Old Colony.

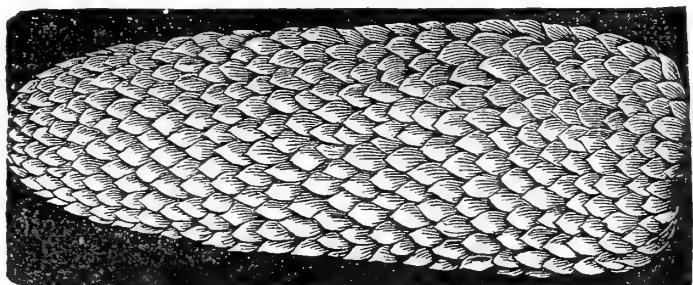
Originated near Plymouth, Mass., about 60 years ago. The grain is very deep and the sweetest and best of the late varieties.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c.

Pop Corn

White Rice. The best for popping and for the general market, as it always commands a higher price than any other.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25.



POP CORN.

Field Corn. [See also Field Seeds].

Field corn is now recognized as one of the leading crops for fodder on the Pacific Coast. It is cut green and packed in silos, making an excellent green feed, particularly adapted for milch cows.

King Philip. An early red corn; well acclimated, and well known.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint. This is, as its name implies, an eight-rowed yellow flint corn, early and very productive.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Pride of the North, or Yellow Dent.

Recommended by the Agricultural College as the best for Eastern Oregon, Wash. and Idaho after repeated tests. A very quick growing Dent variety, thriving well where the summers are not very long. The kernels are of a beautiful golden color.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Longfellow (Flint.) This is an eight-rowed yellow flint. The ears are from 10 to 15 inches long, 1½ and 1¾ inches in diameter, and well filled out to extreme end of the cob. The cob is small. Kernels large and broad.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Sanford's White Flint. A well-known large white flint variety; very prolific.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Minnesota King [Dent.] Recommended by the Agricultural College as the best variety for Western Oregon and Washington. Smallest cob and longest grain. The ears are uniformly well filled out, and it will make more shelled corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. It is a beautiful golden yellow, and a good yielder.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Legal Tender. A large golden yellow, "Dent" variety. A strong grower and a good yielder.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

Champion White Pearl. The stalk is short and thick. The ears grow low on the stalk, from 7 to 12 inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging 16 rows of grain. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. By a test, 70 ears weighed 87½ pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only 7 pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We recommend it highly.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c.

CRESS.

Curled, or Pepper Grass. This small salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes an agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

True Water. This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams, and the plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75.

WATER CRESS.

CUCUMBER

Culture. In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be

raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in rows six feet apart, and four to six feet apart in the row, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart, and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well rotted manure, which should be well mixed with soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes, made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds, or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack by the striped cucumber beetle, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot, or sifted ashes, diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much, for any of the above materials, if used too freely, will kill the vines. The best protection against injury, however, is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

In gathering, pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed commences to mature. In gathering the pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin is broken, the pickles will not keep so well.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

Boston Pickling,

—OR—

GREEN PROLIFIC.

A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit short, very smooth and symmetrical, but pointed at each end; bright green and a great producer.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Cool and Crisp.

The vines are vigorous and fruit long and cylindrical, dark green, with quite a number of white spines. The flesh is peculiarly crisp and tender. One of the very best for table use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chicago, or Westerfield.

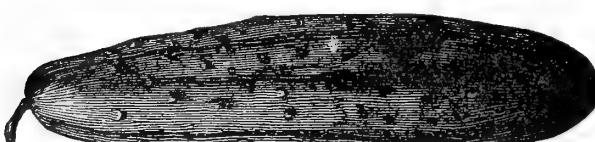
PICKLING.

Very popular with market gardeners, and extensively grown. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end with very large and prominent spines. Color deep green.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



EARLY CLUSTER.

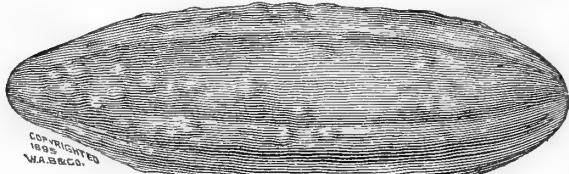


LONG GREEN.

Japanese Climbing.

The vines are of a healthy, vigorous growth, with a rich dark-green foliage, and throw strong grasping tendrils which enable it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush or any other suitable support. It bears abundantly throughout the season, while the climbing habit enables the fruit to grow perfectly straight. From 12 to 16 inches in length. The cucumbers are thick, tender and of delicate flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

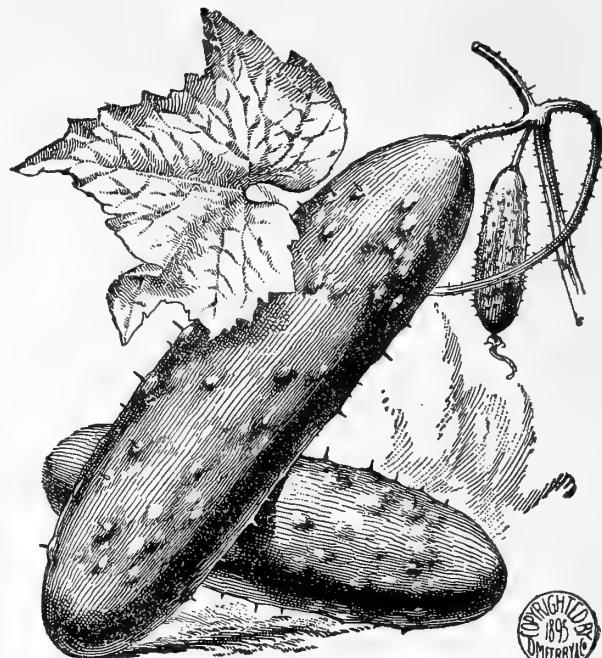


EARLY WHITE SPINE.

Extra Early Russian.

Earliest variety known; hardy and productive; fruit very small and quality fine.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



CHICAGO, OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.

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1895 BY
W.A.B. & CO.

Cherkin for Pickling.

A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Jersey Pickling.

Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and the Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, which is very crisp and tender.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Early Cluster.

Fruit small and borne in pairs; light green and a great bearer.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

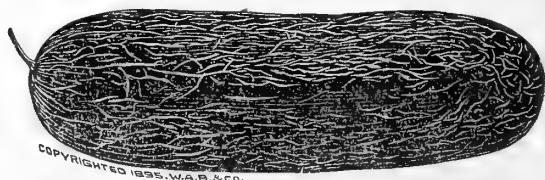


JERSEY PICKLING.

Improved Long Green.

Produced by selections from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts. Fruit about 12 inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes one of the best pickles, and when ripe is the best of any for sweet pickles.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



JAPANESE CLIMBING.

COPYRIGHTED 1895 W.A.B. & CO.

Early White Spine.

One of the best sorts for table use, fruiting early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome; light green, with a few white spines.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Frame, or Short Green.

A vigorous grower and great producer. Fruit medium in size; very early and good for pickling or slicing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

EGG PLANT.

Culture. Egg Plant seed germinates slowly, and should be started in strong heat, for in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plant has formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm, and all danger, not only from frost, but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then carefully transplant into the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which is very fond of, and will often destroy them. Some seasons Egg Plants will fail to set fruit, or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithful they may have been cared for. This is especially liable to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist.

Improved Large Purple (Spineless.)

The best variety for cultivation, being early, a sure cropper, and of fine quality. Plants large, vigorous, with light green leaves; fruit very large, oval, deep purple, with occasional dash of green about the stem; flesh white, tender and of superior quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00



IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE.

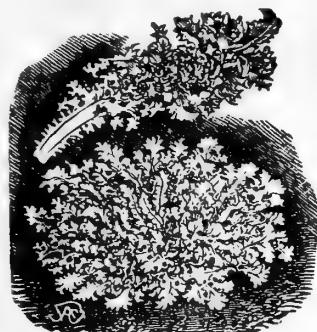
Black Pekin.

Very handsome; fruit large, round, jet black and very glossy. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

Endive.

Culture.

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed during June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well established thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering every few days a succession may be kept up.



WHITE CURLY ENDIVE.

Ever White Curled.

The green curled; but even the outer leaves are very light colored, frequently white, so that the plant is very attractive and always brings the highest price on the market.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Champion Moss Curled.

A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage, it is much sought after.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Green Curled.

Is the hardiest variety; very ornamental, dark green leaves which blanch to a beautiful white; very tender and crisp.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

Broad-Leaved Batavian.

This variety has broad, thick, plain, or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head, and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer heads are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch and may be used for salad.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Horse Radish

Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of roots. Grows best in rich, moist ground. Plant cuttings small end down, with tops one to three inches below the surface.

Per doz., postpaid, 25c.

Write for prices on large quantities.



HORSE RADISH.

Garlic.

Garlic is grown from bulbs only. Plant in rows eight inches apart and four inches apart in the rows, cover two inches deep. Per lb., postpaid, 30c



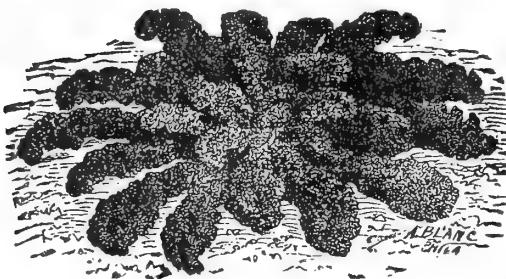
GARLIC.

Kale.

Borecole, Kale or German Greens, are general terms applied to those classes of Cabbage which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the Cabbage tribe. They are hardy, and are improved rather than injured by the frost.

Culture. As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinach, or they may be planted and treated like late cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the South they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.



DWARF CURLED KALE.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.
Dwarf German Purple. Similar to the Dwarf Curled Scotch, but of a rich purple color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Grows about two feet high; leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by a light frost.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Half Dwarf Moss Curled. An intermediate form, which seems to possess all the merits of both the tall and dwarf sorts. It forms a medium-sized head of nicely curled leaves, which are kept well off the ground, but at the same time so compact as not to suffer from frost.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



TALL GREEN KALE.

Kohl Rabi.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and Turnip and combines the flavor of both. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the swelling of the stem. When used for the table, this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

Large Green. Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds; whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



KOHL RABI.

Early White Vienna. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Early Purple Vienna. Nearly identical with the last, except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

LEEK. Belongs to the onion family, and by some preferred to that vegetable. Sow the seed and care for the young plants the same as for onions, but they need a little more room in order to develop fully. When the young plants are about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

London Flag. This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large American Flag. A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Rouen. Stem very large, but comparatively short; the leaf is very broad, covered with whitish bloom. Stands a long time in condition for use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Monstrous Carentan. The largest variety, often three inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. A very hardy and desirable sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

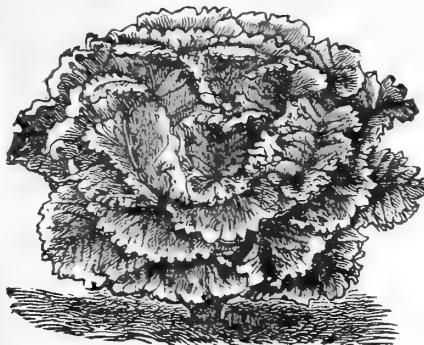
Lettuce.

Culture. Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly and therefore it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly-prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early, outdoor culture, start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton. or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground. This should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this, as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.

Tilton's White Star. (Seed white.) A distinct sort of the Black Seeded Simpson type, but grows larger and more rapidly, and its leaves are broader, thicker, darker and less frilled at the edge. It forms a large, loose head, blanches well, and is of excellent quality. The plants remain long in condition for use before running to seed. Repeated trials, both for forcing and early planting out doors, convince us that this is a most valuable sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LETTUCE—Continued.



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON

Philadelphia Butter, or Early Whitehead.

(Seed white.) Many prefer a large growing, thick leaved, smooth, rich flavored lettuce, and to meet this demand we present this sort. Plant dark green, with many nearly round, thick leaves, formed into a very solid, round head, which stands a long time without running to seed. Leaves very thick, folded or puckered at the base, the inner ones blanched to a rich yellow color, and exceedingly rich and nutty in flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Prize Head.

SEED WHITE.

This old standard sort still stands at the head of the large, thin leaved, clustering sorts. The very large leaves are savoyed or crimped, bright green, tinged with red, and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head. This variety is one of the very best for the garden, but is not a good sort to ship long distances.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.



EARLY CURLED SILESIA.

Hanson.

SEED WHITE.

(Improved Hard-Heading Stock). We can recommend this as one of the very best. Heads green outside and white within; grows to a remarkable size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender. It withstands the hot sun.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00

Buttercup.

(Seed white). Plants medium sized, with numerous round, smooth leaves, which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium sized, fairly solid heads, which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50

Early Curled Simpson.

SEED WHITE.

Forms large, loose heads of thin, exceedingly tender golden yellow leaves; the best curled variety, either for forcing or sowing out of doors though on account of its large size, it is, under some circumstances, not so profitable for forcing. It stands the summer heat splendidly.

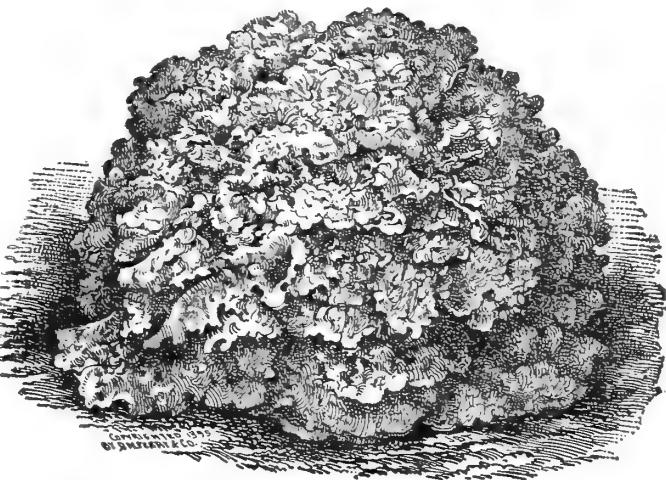
Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Simpson.

SEED BLACK.

Forms a close compact mass of curly leaves of a yellowish green.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.



PRIZE HEAD.

Early Curled Silesia.

(Seed white). An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored. Color light green; leaves narrow, erect, frilled and savoyed.

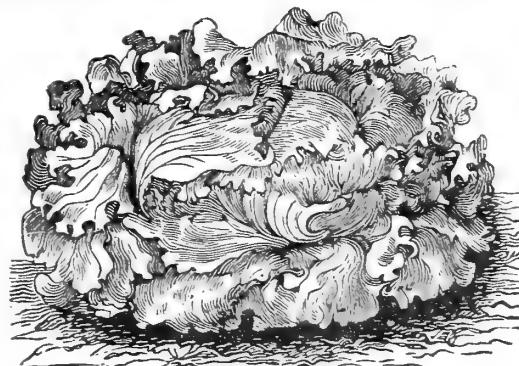
Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids (Forcing).

SEED BLACK.

THE BEST SORT FOR SHIPPING. This grand forcing variety stands more neglect in the way of watering and ventilation, will grow more weight on the same ground, and will stand longer after matured than the Black Seeded Simpson. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower, and not apt to rot, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other sort. Its upright habit admits of very close planting, and it matures two weeks earlier than Tennis Ball or Boston Curled.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50



HANSON.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Early Tennis Ball.

(Seed black). A favorite forcing variety, forming a

hard head. It makes but few outer leaves, and for this reason can be planted quite closely under glass.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

BROWN DUTCH. An old sort, noted for its hardness. Leaves form a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Mignonette.

SEED WHITE

A dainty little lettuce, measures only seven inches across, while the heads are very solid and compact. The solid hearts are light cream color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



TENNIS BALL.

Big Boston. (Seed White.)

A very popular variety of those gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort, and also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard leaves, which are bright, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. This is grown in the South as a winter lettuce.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



BIG BOSTON.

California Cream Butter.

(Seed Brown.) A strong growing sort with large, green leaves, sometimes very solid head of rich cream yellow leaves which are very thick, tender and hardy, and is sometimes called Winter Lettuce.

marked with brown dots. It forms a of splendid quality. This sort is very

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Cos Lettuce

by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country.

The Cos Lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads, which blanch better

Early White Self-Folding

(Seed White.) A distinct Cos Lettuce, which does not need tying up. The leaves are yellowish-white in color, long, narrow, upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage, and very crisp and tender. This is a truly self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Musk Melons.



SMALL GREEN NUTMEG.

pinching off the ends of the shoots when about two feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produce fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

Green Fleshed Varieties.

Small Green Nutmeg.

Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over ripe, and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand both for home and market use. It is the size best suited to hotel and restaurant use. Our stock is carefully grown and selected, and will be found first-class in every particular.

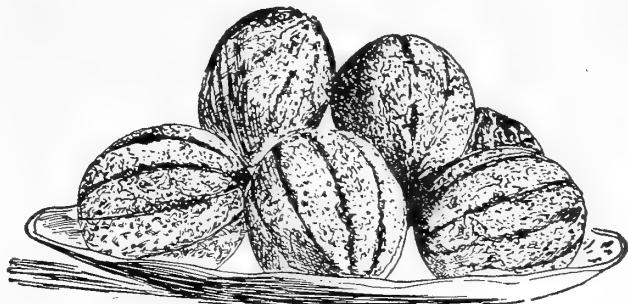
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

MUSK MELONS, Green Fleshed Varieties--Continued.

Rocky Ford.

This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. The fruit is wonderfully uniform in shape and quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.



ROCKY FORD.

Large Green Nutmeg.

Vines vigorous, hardy and productive, fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, and of the highest flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



NETTED GEM.

Cosmopolitan

The most beautiful of all the green-fleshed Melons. Fruit slightly oval, nearly round, without ribs. Color light green, but becoming covered at maturity with dense silver gray netting. Has a very distinct and handsome green flesh, combining the firm, sweet flesh of the French Cantaloupe and the delicious flavor of the American Musk Melon. It is truly cosmopolitan in its character.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Jenny Lind.

An extra early, small green-fleshed Melon, of very fine flavor, round and flattened at the ends.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Hackensack Extra Early Improved.

A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 65c.

Netted Gem.

This is a small, extra early variety, maturing at same time as Jenny Lind. It is very uniform in size, handsomely netted, and of globular shape; flesh a light green, and possesses that spicy flavor so much desired in the Musk Mellon. A popular variety with market gardeners everywhere.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Bay View.

Fruit long and of the largest size, frequently weighing from 15 to 17 pounds, deeply ribbed, and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large melons, and so hardy as to be the best sort for inexperienced cultivators.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 55c.

Casaba, or Green Persian.

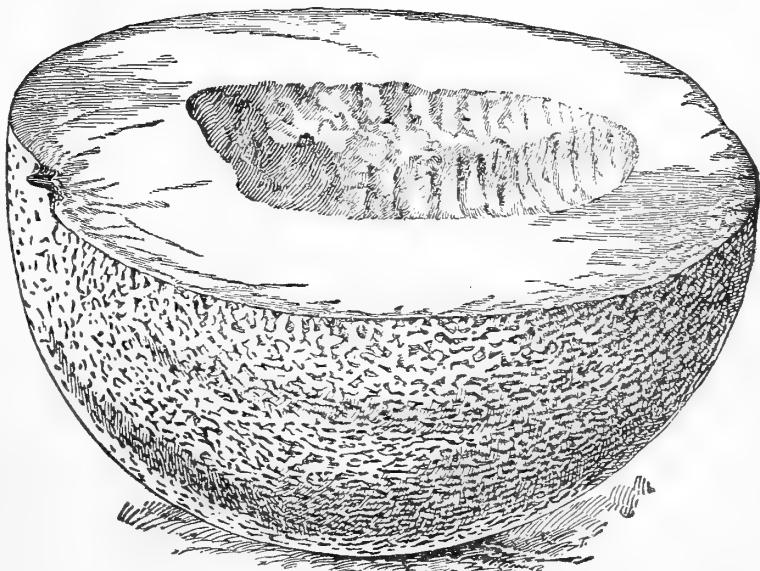
Attains a large size; fruit long and oval; flesh green; fine quality. This melon always commands the highest price in the market.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Montreal Market.

Grows to a large size, and is a favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



COSMOPOLITAN.

Baltimore, or Acme.

Flesh green; very fine flavor and sweet.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

MUSKMELONS—Continued. Yellow Fleshed Varieties.

PETOSKY,

—OR—

PAUL ROSE.

In this new sort are combined all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and the Osage, the varieties from which it originated. The fruit is oval, about five inches in diameter, and in shape and general appearance similar to the well-known Gem or Rocky Ford. The firm flesh is of a rich, red orange color like that of the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored. It is a first-class shipper and just the size for hotel and table use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Large Yellow Cantaloupe.

A large variety, long, oval and deeply ribbed; flesh thick and light color.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



PETOSKY, OR PAUL ROSE.

McGOTTER'S PRIDE.

This variety is the result of long-continued, skillful breeding and selection for the purpose of securing a very large melon of spherical shape, with flesh of fine grain and high quality. The fruit is very large, nearly round, evenly and moderately ribbed, dark green in color; partially covered with netting. The orange-red flesh is very thick, sweet and of fine flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

EMERALD GEM.

Fruit is small to medium sized, globular or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep

green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep, salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor, and in many large markets leads all other kinds.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Surprise. Round in shape, resembling the Nutmeg; skin thin, cream colored and heavily netted; flesh deep salmon color, thick and very fine flavored. It is very prolific and one of the best for home and market garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

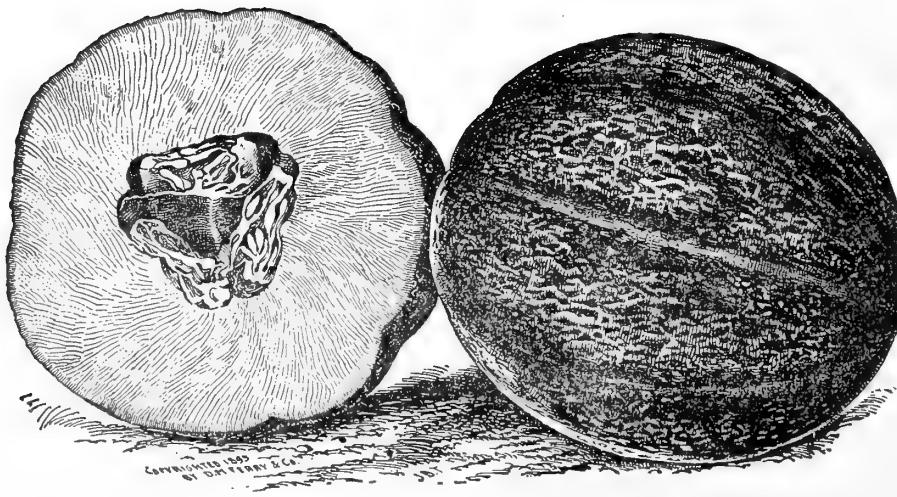
OSAGE,

—OR—

MILLER'S CREAM.

This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly sweet and high flavored Melon. It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich-colored and fine-flavored flesh of this sort, and a careful comparison on our trial grounds proves it to be unequaled.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c



OSAGE, OR MILLER'S CREAM.

Watermelons.

Culture. In Watermelon culture, the essential thing is to get good, strong vines early in the season, which may be secured by forming large, well-drained hills of earth, about eight feet apart, made very rich by an abundance of well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out in the hot sun, and thus to the failure of the crop. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

Fordhook Early. This is the earliest Watermelon that can be grown on the Pacific Coast. It is small, oval, thin-skinned, white seeded and of excellent flavor.

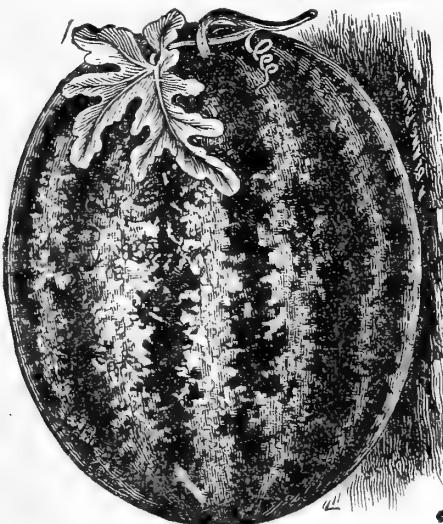
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Cuban Queen. A very fine variety, growing to a great size; flesh bright red, solid and sweet. The skin is beautifully striped dark and light green. Melons are wonderfully solid, rind thin. They are enormously productive and ripen early.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Dark Icing. Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich bright red. Repeated trials have demonstrated that our stock of the Icing varieties are much superior to those generally offered, each sort being distinct and showing the type well, instead of being like many of the Icing stock, a mere mixture of the white seeded sorts.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



KOLB'S GEM.

Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake. One of the largest varieties, and stands shipment long distances. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Mountain Sweet. A large, oval variety: rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

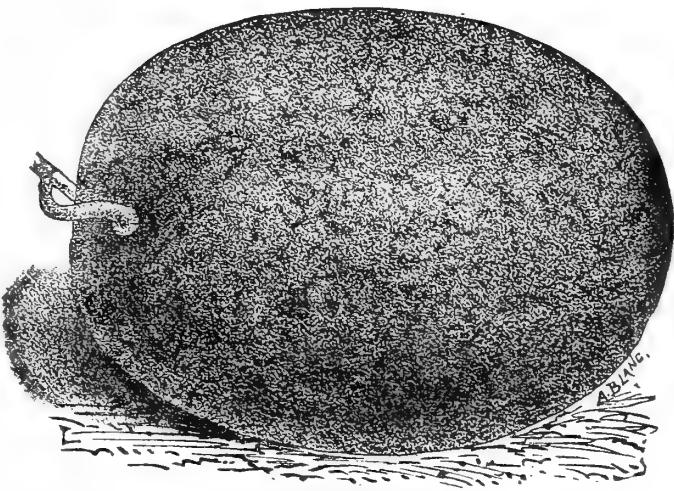
Black Spanish. Vines small, so that they may be planted closer than most sorts. Fruit round, very dark green, with sweet scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but is very hardy and a certain cropper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

We can also furnish the following varieties at the uniform price of Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c:

Mountain Sprout,
Boss,

Kleckley's Sweet,
Seminole.



FORDHOOK EARLY.

Round Light Icing. Fruit medium sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all melons.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c

Ice Cream.
main crop.

Medium sized, with very sweet, scarlet flesh. A good variety for

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Light Icing.

Our stock of this sort is much better than those usually offered, and superior to many strains offered as Early Monarch, etc. The melons are uniformly long and large, and the flesh deep rich red, and of splendid quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Peerless. A grand favorite and standard variety. Superior in every respect. Has beautiful crimson core, which is always fine grained and cannot be surpassed in flavor. Very prolific, magnificent grower. Is one of the best for market and home purposes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Phinney's Early. A valuable variety for use in the North; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early. Fruit medium sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, very sweet, tender and crisp.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

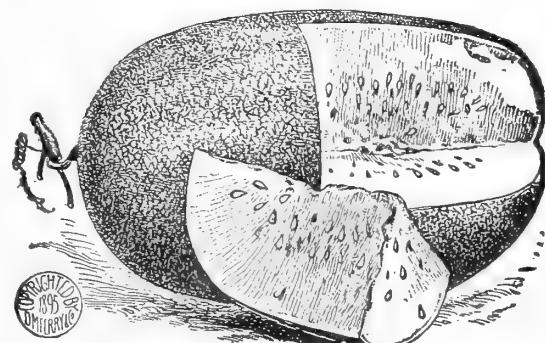
Dixie. This Watermelon is a cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet. Rind darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped, and much longer in shape.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Kolb's Gem.
25 to 30 lbs.

As a shipping Melon, has hardly an equal. The fruit is nearly round; rind dark; weight,

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



DIXIE.

Citron.

Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid. It should be borne in mind that this variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

Red seeded. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
Green seeded. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



MUSHROOMS.

Culture. Considering the ease with which Mushrooms may be grown, it is strange that they are not as common as beets or turnips. They can be successfully grown in a dry cellar, under the benches of a greenhouse, or in sheds, where the temperature can be kept from 50 to 60 degrees through the winter.

Take fresh horse manure, and use nothing but the fine portions of it, shaking out the straw. Mix this with fresh loam, one part loam and two parts manure, and turn every day to keep from burning, until the fiery heat is nearly all out of it. Prepare the bed about four feet wide, and as long as required. Put in the preparations about eight inches deep, making it very solid as it is put in. Let it remain in this condition until the temperature has become reduced to 90 degrees. Make holes two or three inches deep, into which put the spawn, in pieces about as large as an egg, twelve inches apart each way. Cover the spawn and let it remain for eight or ten days. Then cover the whole bed with fine loam to the depth of two inches, making it firm with the back of a shovel or spade. The bed must be in a covered situation, and the prepared soil kept dry from the commencement, and in a dark place, with the temperature about 50 degrees. If everything is favorably done, the mushrooms will appear in from six to eight weeks. After the bed has been spawned, do not water unless quite dry, and when necessary use lukewarm water only.

French. Three-pound box, postpaid.....\$1.50 **English.** In bricks, per lb., postpaid.....30c

OKRA.

White Velvet. This variety is a great improvement on the old White or Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth, tender pods, which retain their tenderness until nearly full size. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod. This desirable, new variety is very dwarf, but enormously productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green, and remain tender much longer than most sorts.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

ONIONS.

The Soil A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or certain varieties of muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich, sandy loam, with a light mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean of weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is easy to make the onion soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or that which is too wet.

Manuring There is no crop where a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this. If it is too rank, it is quite sure to make soft onions, with many scallions. It should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over, at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. Of the commercial manures, any of the high grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, but very rich soils are often benefitted by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Preparation Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly, at the rate of about fifty cart-loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in, and then the ground plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow, in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly drag the soil with a heavy harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction, with a light one, after which the entire surface should be raked with steel hand rake. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge, and make a distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker

you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again, and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed and about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick. Four or five pounds, per acre, is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation Give the onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen the length of the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be continued. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride of the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to the size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later, give them still another hoeing, and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Gathering As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not, they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and then after a few days of bright weather the onions will be fit to store for the winter.

Mustard.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach. The culture should be the same as that of cress.

White English. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Southern Giant Curled. This mustard is very highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

ONIONS==Continued.

Early Extra Red.

THE FIRST RED ONION TO RIPEN.

A medium sized flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50

Large Red Globe.

This is a very handsome variety, and deserving of general cultivation. It matures quite early, grows to a large size; skin keep red; flesh fine grained, mild and tender.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c., lb. 2.00.

Southport Red Globe.

The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in the markets, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and extra care taken in handling the crop. This variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color, and of superior quality.

Pkt. 5c. oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

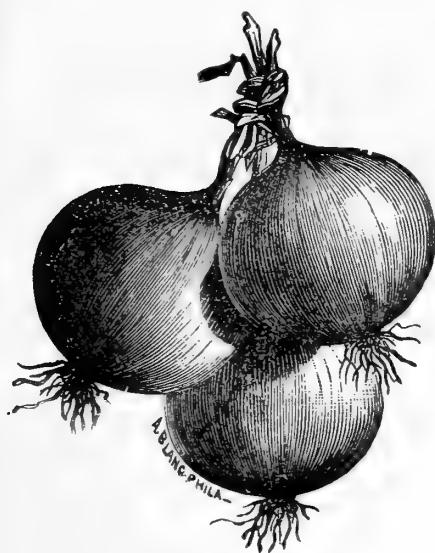


LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

THE STANDARD RED VARIETY.

A favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large sized; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

Yellow Globe Danvers.

The Danvers onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape, but by careful selection and breeding, a strain has been developed having to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers, and yet decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and more handsome bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow onions.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.40.

Yellow Flat Danvers.

A fine productive variety of medium size skin coppery yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.40.

Southport Yellow Globe.

Of the same general character and quality as the Red Globe, and the color is a rich yellow.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg.

One of the oldest sorts. Flat, flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. The best for sets.

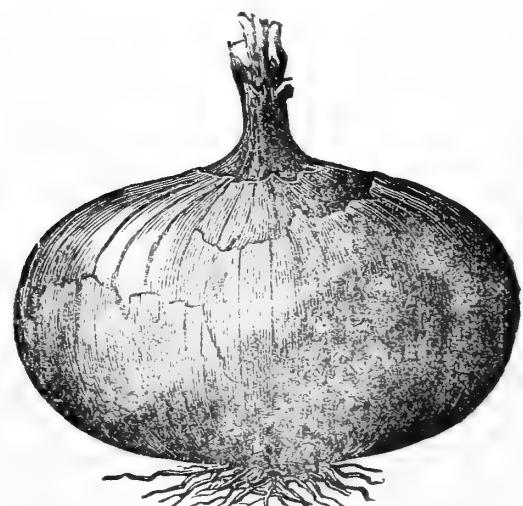
Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75

Oregon Yellow Danvers

The largest crops of onions and the best keepers, bringing the highest prices in the OREGON and CALIFORNIA markets are the OREGON YELLOW DANVERS. The bulbs are uniformly large, of a half globe in shape, with small necks.

Our seed is grown specially for us by the best onion seed grower in Oregon. No onion grower can afford to plant anything inferior when such seed can be obtained.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c., lb. \$1.75



OREGON YELLOW DANVERS.

ONIONS--Continued.

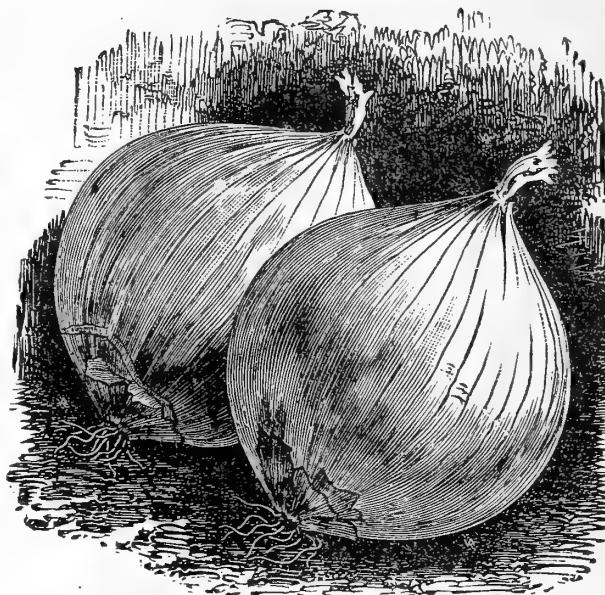
Prizetaker, The Genuine.

The handsomest, largest yellow globe Onion. A new variety introduced but a few years ago which has proved to be an excellent keeper, of fine flavor, handsome shape and enormous size, many single onions having been raised to weigh 5 lbs. and over from seed the first year. The Prizetaker grows always to a perfect globe shape, with a bright straw-colored skin; the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.75

Giant Rocca. An immense onion, globular in form; skin light brown; flesh mild and tender. It will produce a large onion from seed the first season, but to obtain the largest growth, very small bulbs or sets should be set out the second spring, when they will continue increasing in size instead of producing seed, as is the case with American onions.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00



MAMMOTH YELLOW SPANISH, OR PRIZETAKER.

Australian Brown.

This onion resembles the Oregon Yellow Danvers in general appearance, but has a clear amber-brown skin that attracts buyers. It matures early, ripens uniformly, and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75

White Globe. Produces handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.00.

White Queen. A silver skinned variety, very early; maturing medium sized onions in a very short time; a good keeper; valuable as a pickling onion.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$2.50.



WHITE QUEEN.

Parsnip.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE.—They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar

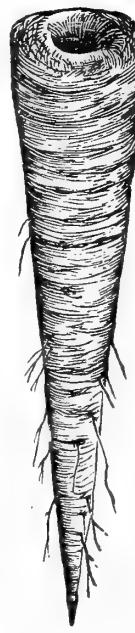
Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary, and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey

Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clear skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c



PARNIP.

Yellow Cracker.

A new, very flat, extra early yellow onion, excellent for green onions.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75

Giant White Italian Tripoli.

A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth Silver King.

This mammoth variety is one of the largest in cultivation, averaging from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, and often weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. each.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.25.

White Portugal, or American Silverskin.

A large, flat onion of mild flavor, fine for early winter use. It is the best keeper of the white varieties.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

Onion Sets.

Bottom sets, per lb., postpaid, 25c.

Top sets, per lb., postpaid, 25c.

If shipped by freight or express, deduct 10c. per lb.

Parsley.

Very useful for flavoring soups, meats, and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

Fine Triple-Curled, or Myatt's Garnishing. A fine, free growing, but not large variety. The plants bear a great number of leaves, which are so abundant and so finely curled that they resemble a bunch of moss.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Champion Moss Curled. A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety of a bright green color.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Carter's Fern Leaf. The leaves are finely cut and give the plant a feathery and fern-like appearance.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Turnip-Rooted, or Hamburg. The root, which resembles a small turnip, is the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

PEAS.

Culture. For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure, very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The peas will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, and where earliness is the most important thing, the may be treated in that way; but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed is planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with only one or two inches of soil, and when the plants are five or six inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas are covered to the full depth at first, or if water is allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not make a good stand of healthy plants.

We prepay postage on packets or single pounds as listed. If wanted in larger quantities, to be sent by express or freight. DEDUCT 10 CENTS PER POUND from the pound price as printed.

Extra Early Varieties.

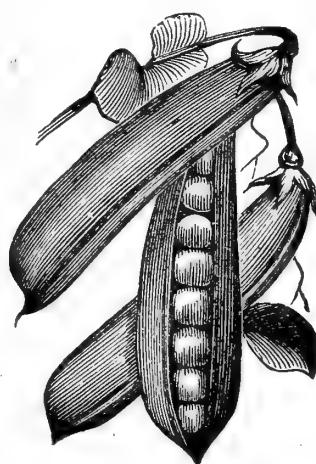
ALASKA.

—OR—

EARLIEST OF ALL.

A smooth blue Pea, which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of the pods is unequaled by any other extra early pea. Vines 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, unbranched, bearing 4 to 7 long pods, which are filled with medium-sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas, small bluish green.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.



ALASKA.

First and Best. Vines vigorous and hardy; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; smooth; matures uniformly. Market gardeners will make no mistake in using this pea largely.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Nott's Excelsior.

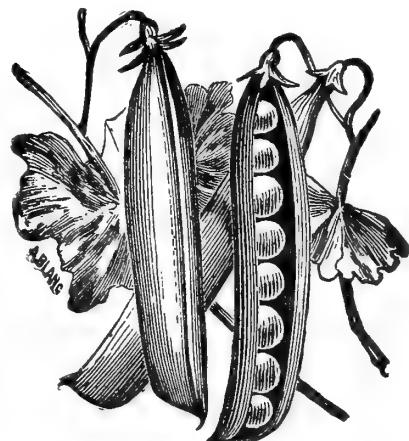
The **BEST DWARF PEA** in cultivation. Height, 15 inches. As hardy as the earliest market sorts, but in quality equal to the Little Gem. It outyields that variety 20 to 30 per cent. The pods are one-third longer, and each pod contains from 6 to 9 large peas, which are usually fine flavored and tender.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.

ALPHA.

A tall growing wrinkled pea, almost as early as American Wonder. Vines about three feet high, slender, mostly unbranched and bearing five to ten medium-sized, slightly curved pods, each containing four to eight green, medium-sized peas, which are exceedingly sweet and tender. We offer a very superior strain of this sort, and recommend Improved Alpha as the best in quality to any tall, early pea, especially for the home garden.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.

Gradus.

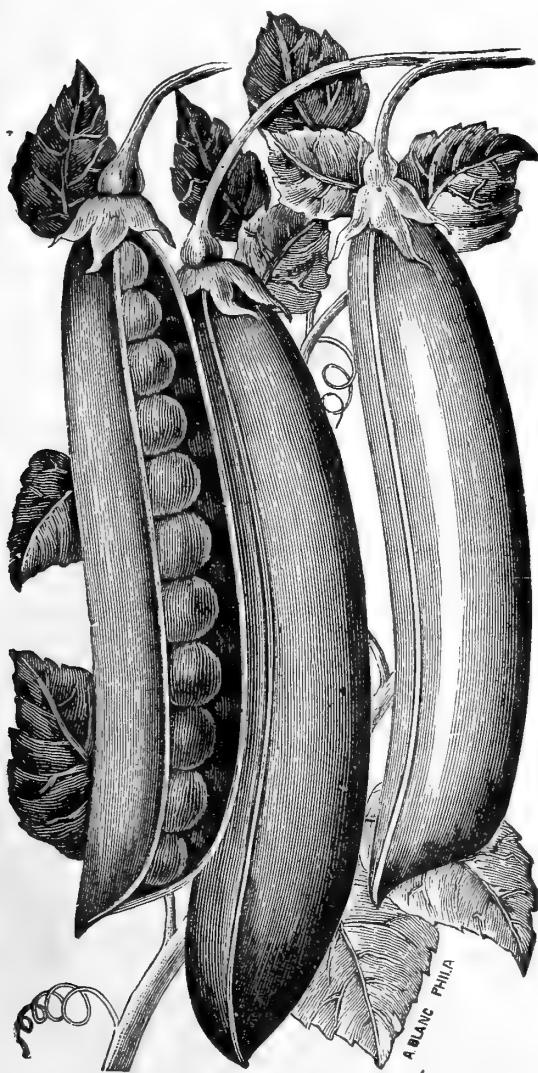
The best for the family garden. The earliest Wrinkled Pea. The vine of this most distinct sort is like the First and best, except that it grows a little taller and matures its pods a little later. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well shaped and handsome and more attractive than those of other first earlies. They ripen slowly, and continue fit for use much longer than most varieties, making this by far the most desirable sort for the home garden. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color, which they retain after cooking.

This variety is sometimes sold as "Prosperity."

Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c.

American Wonder. The earliest and best of the wrinkled sorts. A great favorite for family use. Has stout, branching vines about 9 inches high, and covered with well filled pods containing 7 or 8 large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. Dry pea, medium size, much wrinkled and flattened, pale green.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.



GRADUS.

PEAS, Extra Early Varieties—Continued.

McLean's Little Gem.

Very early, wrinkled dwarf variety, growing about 15 to 18 inches high; sweet, sugary and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c.

Premium Gem.

Wrinkled, grows a little larger than American Wonder; almost as early. Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c.

Second Early Varieties.

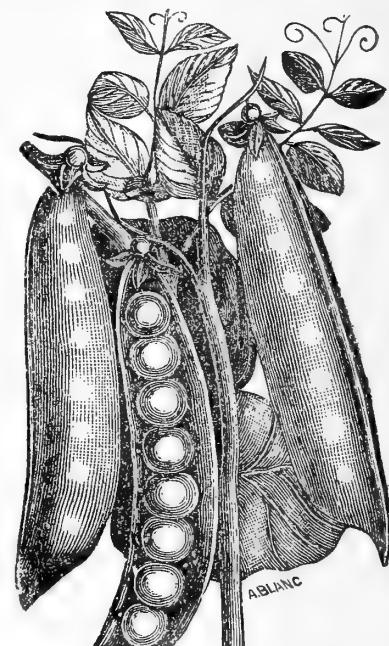
Bliss Everbearing.

A wrinkled variety maturing soon after the Gem, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about 18 inches high, bearing at the top 6 to 10 broad pods. If these are removed as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out from the axil of each leaf branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c.

Horsford's Market Garden.

The vine of this variety is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain from 5 to 7 medium-sized, dark green peas, which retain their color and sweetness well after canning. Dry peas, wrinkled and sweet. A very desirable variety for canners' use.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c.



PREMIUM GEM.

Telephone.

This pea has proved to be a valuable acquisition. Vines large, with large, coarse leaves; pods very large, filled with immense wrinkled peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c

McLean's Advancer.

A green wrinkled variety, about 2½ feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some, the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by market gardeners on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and quality of the peas. It is very largely used among canners, as the skin will stand cooking without breaking.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c



TELEPHONE.

Late Varieties.

Champion of England.

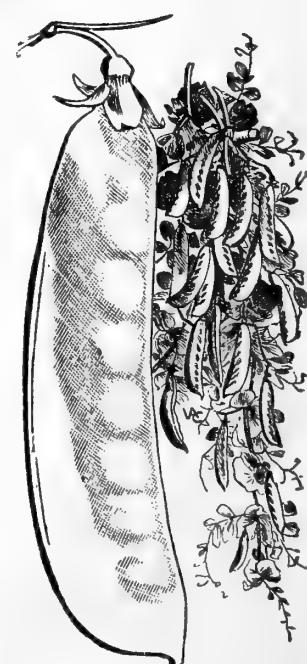
Very rich and fine flavored; very productive, wrinkled, height 4 to 5 feet.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c

Improved Strategem.

One of the best of the large podded peas; the pods are of immense size, filled with large, dark green wrinkled peas of the finest quality; vine medium height, but very stocky, with very broad, light green leaves, and bearing an abundance of large, handsome pods.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c



Yorkshire Hero.

Vines 20 to 30 inches high, wonderfully productive of large pods, which are uniformly well filled with large, fine colored wrinkled peas of good quality.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c



Melting Sugar.

This belongs to the class of peas in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner linings found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas. They are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar. The pods are very large, straight and extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines three to four feet high.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 30c



Swiss.

A three cornered white pea, used for soup.

Pkt. 10c., lb. 20c.

MELTING SUGAR.

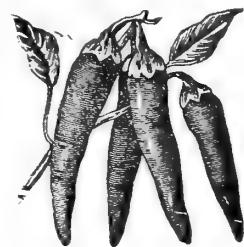
Pepper.

Culture. Seed may be sown from March to June, in frames. When the weather is favorable, transplant in the open ground in warm mel- low soil, in rows 18 inches apart and 12 inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants.

Cayenne.

Pods small, cone shaped, red, intensely acrid.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c



CAYENNE.

Golden Dawn.

Bright golden yellow. Very productive. Entirely free from fiery flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.

A very large sort, of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for mixed pickles. Flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

Red Chili.

Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pods sharply conical, and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

Sweet Mountain.

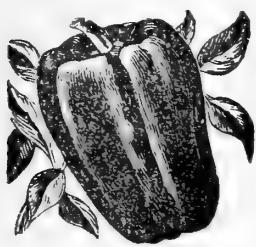
Sometimes called Mammoth Spanish. A vigorous, upright variety, ripening late.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

Ruby King.

An exceedingly large and handsome Pepper, of mild flavor; the fruits are of a bright ruby red, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long and 9 to 12 inches in circumference. It can be sliced for salad, or eaten with salt and vinegar, like tomatoes and cucumbers.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c



RUBY KING.

Pepper Plants.

Cayenne or Bull Nose, per doz., postpaid, 25c; per 100, express, \$1.00.

Pumpkins.

New Pie.

A smooth, orange colored sort, covered with gray netting; very select, fine grained and dry. Keeps well and cannot be beaten for table use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., 1b. 60c

Mammoth Prize Pumpkin.

The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh 200 pounds.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., 1b. \$1.00

Mammoth Tours.

A very large French variety.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., 1b. \$1.00

Cushaw or Crookneck.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., 1b. 60c

Large Yellow.

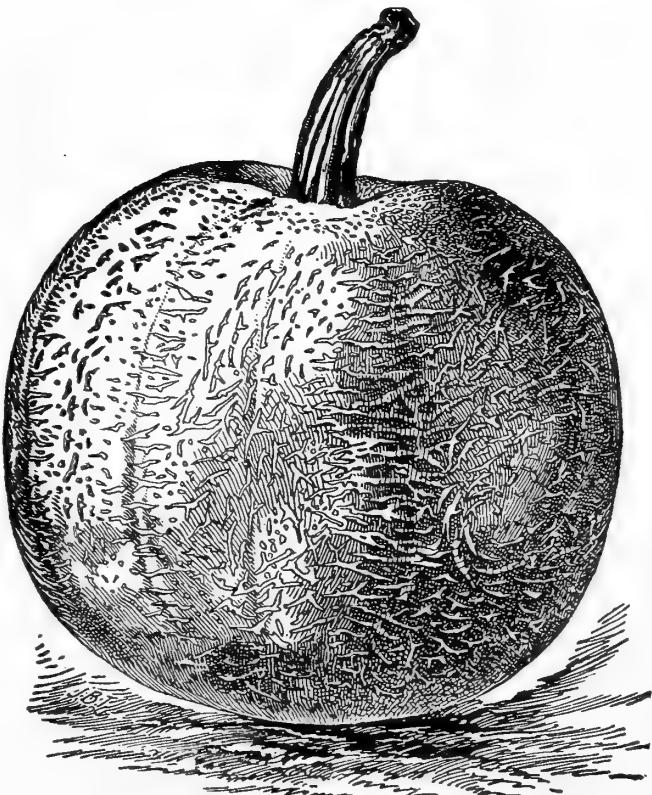
Standard for field culture.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., 1b. 40c

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.

Cheese shaped; in flavor like the Crook-neck Squash; yellow fleshed, fine grained and very productive.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., 1b. 50c



NEW PIE.

Potatoes

For our List of New and Select Varieties of potatoes, see inside of the back cover.

RADISH.

made every two weeks. Radishes to be crisp and tender should make a rapid growth. One ounce of seed to one hundred feet of drill; ten pounds an acre.

NON PLUS ULTRA,

—OR—

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP (FORCING)

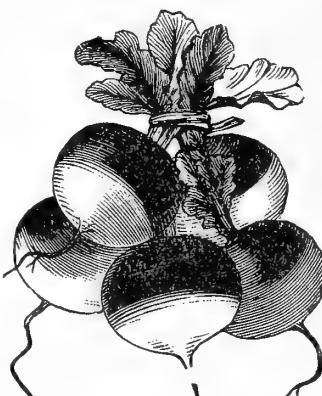
This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing. Roots small, globular, deep rich red color; flesh, white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely, owing to its small tops.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Early Scarlet Turnip.

White Tipped. A handsome, very early, round sort; skin bright scarlet on top, and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine; very popular.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

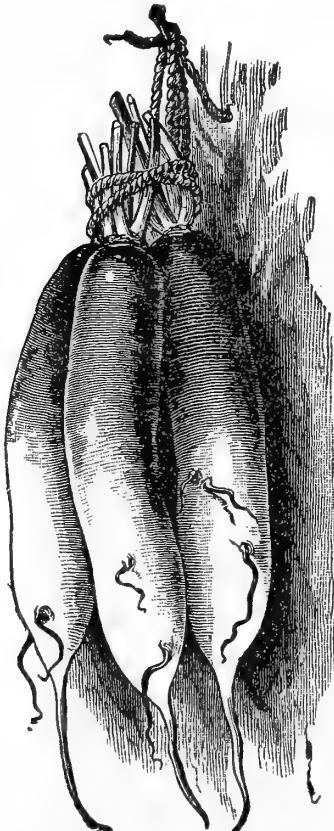


SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP.

Early Deep Scarlet, Olive-Shaped Short Leaf.

This differs from the Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, in being deeper in color, terminating more abruptly at the tip, coming to maturity a little earlier, and in having fewer and shorter leaves, all qualities make it very desirable for forcing. An excellent sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



IMPROVED CHARTIER.

Early White Giant Stuttgart.

Root large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming strong or pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Lady Finger, or White Vienna.

Of rapid growth and beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow white, very juicy, firm, crisp and tender; the finest of long white radishes.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Radishes require a light, loamy soil, moderately fertile, which should be deeply dug and well fertilized. The situation should be warm and sheltered. For an early supply sow in January or February in hotbeds, keeping well ventilated. In April they may be sown out of doors. Successive sowings should be made

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing.

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip, and is becoming very popular as a market sort. Fully as early as Non Plus Ultra has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Sold also as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Early White Turnip

Rooted. A little flatter than the Scarlet Turnip Rooted, and pure white in color. It has a very small top, white, semi-transparent flesh, and is slightly later than the Scarlet Turnip, but will stand more heat and remain longer in condition for use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted.

The best for the family garden. A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd.

Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing outdoors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches, and so furnish good roots two or three times as long as any of the preceding varieties. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped.

This is the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet radish known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Wood's Early Frame. It has a small top and no tendency to neckiness.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved.

The best long scarlet radish for home use. This bright scarlet, small topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground, is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp, and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

White Strasburg.

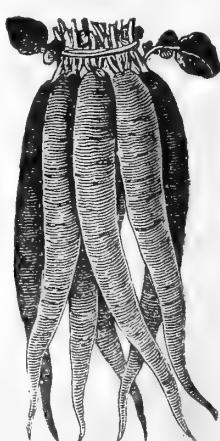
This grows to the largest size, and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are 4 to 5 inches long and about 2 inches thick; very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Long White Naples.

An early variety. Skin white; flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.



LONG SCARLET.

RADISHES—Continued.

WINTER VARIETIES.

California Mammoth White China. This is the largest of all radishes. Roots grow 10 to 12 inches long, and are solid, tender and crisp; keeps well through the winter.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

China Rose Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties, a favorite with market gardeners; bright rose color, flesh white, firm and of superior quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c

Long Black Spanish. and hardiest. A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent. One of the latest

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c

Round Black Spanish. Skin black; roots globe shaped, white fleshed and pungent flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



RHUBARB.

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

Culture. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant the young plants into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure each spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of Linnæus, Victoria, Giant, and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE.

This is what its name indicates—a mammoth variety. The plants are very sturdy growers, reaching one foot in height the first season, and spreading so a single plant covers a circular space three feet in diameter. The leaves average about 4 inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and of unusual substance. Strong in flavor and of superior quality. A single plant will yield more than a dozen plants of the common sort. IT NEVER SEEDS.

Each, 10c; 3 plants, 25c; 7 for 50c, postpaid.

SALSIFY. Long White.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.

stronger growing and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

The common variety. Roots medium-sized, smooth; flesh white.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

SPINACH.

Culture.

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart, and commence thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy.

For early spring use sow in the autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw.



SPINACH.

recommended for market gardeners.

Victoria.

A new sort which forms a large, exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, somewhat savoyed in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Long Standing.

An improved round-seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth, and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Long Standing Prickly.

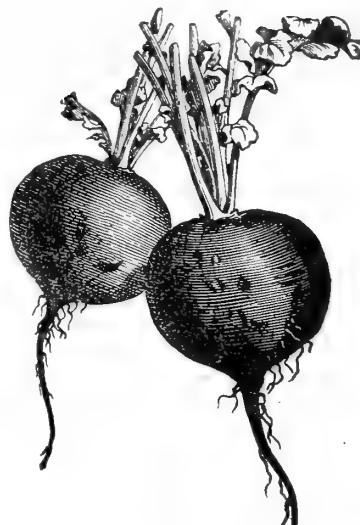
The plant matures a little later than the round leaved sorts, but furnishes a large quantity of very thick and well-flavored leaves. Has prickly seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Prickly Winter.

A very hardy variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly. leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH.



HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE.

This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Savoy Leaved. The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, upright leaves, which are savoyed like those of cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use but soon runs to seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Round Summer Broad Leaved. This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is most popular with our market gardeners. The leaves are large, thick and fleshy. Though not quite as hardy as the Prickly Winter, it stands the weather very well.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Improved Thick Leaved. A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick slightly savoyed leaves of fine color and quality when cooked. Especially

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

recommended for market gardeners.

Victoria.

It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Long Standing.

An improved round-seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and continuing in condition for use much longer. The leaves are smooth, and very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Long Standing Prickly.

The plant matures a little later than the round leaved sorts, but furnishes a large quantity of very thick and well-flavored leaves. Has prickly seed.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Prickly Winter.

A very hardy variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly. leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

SQUASH.

Culture. The plants are very tender and sensible to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient to a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop.

A mammoth, very early, flat, scallop-shaped variety; color yellow and well flavored; very productive; used when young and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop.

The best summer sort for the market.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Boston Marrow.

Second early, coming in about 10 days after the Bush and Crookneck sorts. Skin yellowish, very thin; flesh dry and fine grained, and of unsurpassed flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck.

Twice as large as the ordinary Crookneck, and several days earlier.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Summer Crookneck.

The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory white color and unsurpassed quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH.

Green Mountain.

Quite similar to the Hubbard in general appearance, but is smoother, larger, and the flesh is of deeper color, with less green tinge to the rind. It seems to combine the excellencies of the yellow, soft-shelled and the harder-shelled sorts, and is one of the best for family use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

American Turban, or Essex Hybrid.

Short, cylindrical shape, having on the blossom end a small, cap-shaped enlargement. The flesh is dry, sweet and thick, and of a bright orange color. Long keeper. Those desiring a "dry" Squash should grow this one.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Vegetable Marrow.

Skin greenish Yellow; flesh white, soft and of rich flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Perfect Gem.

Equally desirable as a summer or winter squash. It is a strong grower and very productive. They are 4 to 6 inches in diameter, creamy white, with smooth shell, slightly ribbed. The flesh cooked is dry, sweet and rich in flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Mammoth Chili.

The largest of all Squashes, growing to an immense size, often weighing over 200 pounds, while its rich, fine-flavored flesh insures its value for all purposes. Its size makes it valuable for stock feeding.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Hubbard.

This sort is so well known that a description is unnecessary.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Golden Hubbard.

A distinct novelty of very decided merit.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.



CROOKNECK.

Sunflower.

Large Russian.

Makes excellent food for chickens.
Lb., 20c.

Tobacco.

Havana...

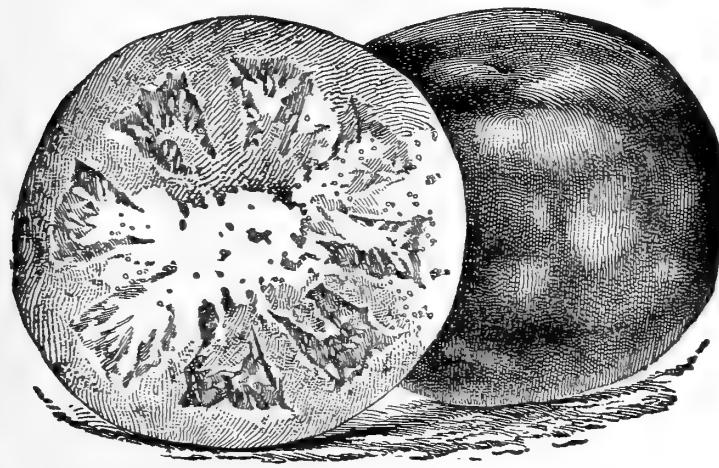
Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

TOMATOES.

boxes, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthful growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky, about as broad as high. Set out of doors as soon as danger from severe frosts is over. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes. One ounce for 2,000 plants.



ATLANTIC PRIZE.

Culture.

Sow in hot-beds during March, or from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors; when the plants have four leaves, transplant into shallow

when the plants have four leaves, transplant into shallow boxes, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthful growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky, about as broad as high. Set out of doors as soon as danger from severe frosts is over. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes. One ounce for 2,000 plants.

Atlantic Prize.

In point of earliness this undoubtedly takes the lead. In size, shape and color it compares favorably with later sorts. Color bright red.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion.

Most distinct and valuable. Dwarf, stiff habit, scarcely needing any support. It is very early and wonderfully prolific. Color purplish pink. It is perfectly round and smooth, of medium size.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Michigan.

An extremely smooth and perfectly-shaped Tomato; very early; vines strong and vigorous.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Queen.

The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Beauty. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin purplish pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for that purpose.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Acme. This is one of the smoothest and even in size, and earliest of the purple-fruited sorts. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters; stands without a peer among its class. This variety is used for planting under glass.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Livingstone's Favorite. Large and most perfect shape. Ripens evenly and early, and holds its size to the end of the season. It is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh, and bears shipping.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Trophy. Well known as one of the best. Vines of medium size but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities; fruit large, smooth and of bright red color.

Ignotum. A favorite with market gardeners. Color deep crimson, and very attractive.

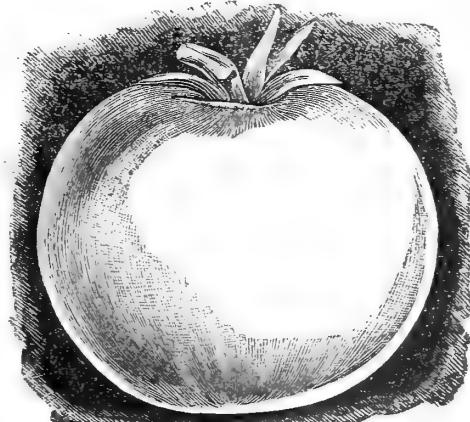
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Stone. Color fine scarlet; stem (calyx) set high; core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. There are very many good kinds. If in doubt, buy the Stone for market or home use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Optimus. This is one of the best Table Tomatoes, and it proves to be one of the best varieties for forcing. Fruit medium size; oval very smooth, and of exceedingly bright crimson color. One of the best for home use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



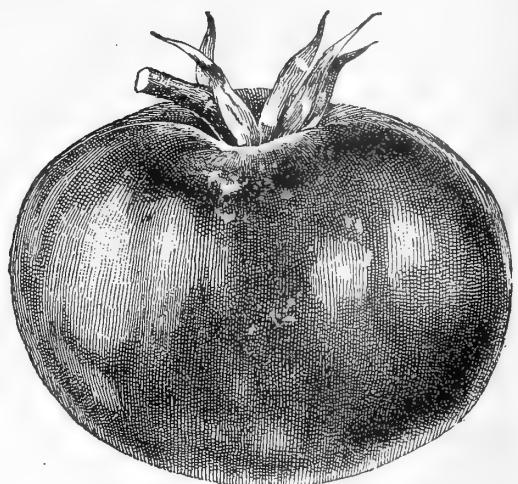
GOLDEN QUEEN.

TOMATOES—Continued.

DWARF ARISTOCRAT.

This is practically a red variety of the Dwarf Champion. In size, solidity, productiveness and flavor, it is up to the best standard. It will be found good under glass, and for early market out of doors.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



DWARF ARISTOCRAT.

Ponderosa.

The largest Tomato yet offered. In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes quite an ornamental as well as useful dish upon the table. Although so large it is quite early, and has established itself as a standard among other well known varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Fordhook. A perfectly smooth, solid Tomato of fine appearance and extremely early. It is ready to market nearly as soon as the rough, unshapely fruits of poor quality of the old early type. The fruit of this variety is purplish red and ripens evenly around the stem.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Livingston's Perfection. One of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably round, smooth, handsome red fruit pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry.

Liked by many for preserves and for eating out of hand. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Small Fruited Tomatoes.

For Preserves and Pickles.

RED PEAR.

YELLOW PLUM.

RED CHERRY.

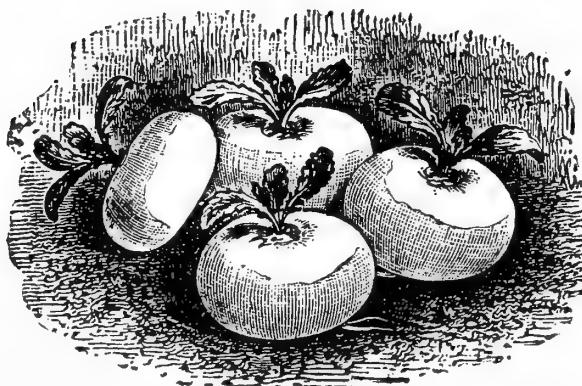
YELLOW CHERRY.

YELLOW PEAR.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TURNIPS.

Culture. Turnips do best in a highly enriched, sandy gravelly, or light loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or eight inches in rows. For a succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time to the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crops.



NEW EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.

Extra Early White Milan.

A sort in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan, is united with clear, white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch. (STRAP LEAVED.) A most excellent early garden variety and largely used in the Southern States. Roots medium sized, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Purple Top White Globe.

A variety of the Purple Top Flat Turnip, from which it originated. It is globular in form, and nearly as large as the Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance and of most excellent quality. Equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Large White Norfolk.

A standard stock, usually grown for feeding stock, but these large white varieties, though a little coarse, are of very good quality for the table. The roots are large, spherical, or slightly flattened, and very white. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the South and Southwest, where the tops are used for greens.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

TURNIPS—Continued.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.

The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top. The white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.



EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.



PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved.

This is an early variety, and a great favorite for table use; form flat, like a broad disc in shape, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, entire, upright in growth.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.



WHITE EGG.

WHITE EGG.

It is perfectly smooth, of a pure, clear white, growing half out of the ground, and at times to the size of a Ruta-baga, being a very choice kind for table use, of excellent flavor, sweet and mild. It pulls clean from the ground, and with its thin, straw-white skin, looks almost as attractive as would a basket of huge eggs. It is a first-rate keeper for winter use.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Cowhorn.

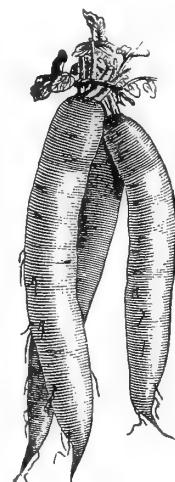
Sometimes called Long White. Slightly crooked. Pure white except a little shade of green at the top. Grows half out of the ground and is of very rapid growth. Is delicate and well flavored. Has proved itself one of the best stock turnips ever introduced in Oregon, as it is an immense yielder.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe.

Is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves dark green and of strong growth.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 45c.



COWHORN.

Seven Top.

Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the top.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 45c.

Large Amber Globe.

One of the best for general crop; flesh firm and sweet; grows to a large size, excellent for table use or for feeding stock. Keeps well till late in the spring.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen.

Very hardy and productive, good keeper, globe shaped and fine quality.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball

Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

RUTA-BAGAS.**Mammoth Russian.**

This variety is most excellent, either for table or stock. It grows to a very large size, flesh white, solid, of a firm texture, sweet and rich, an excellent keeper.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 55c.

Monarch, or Tankard.

This is a yellow-fleshed sort, having very large tankard-shaped roots; flesh very solid, fine grained, of fine flavor; grows well out of the ground and yields large crops.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 55c.

Skirvin's Ruta-Baga.

Enormously productive; flesh yellow, solid and sweet. One of the best for field culture.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 55c.

Yellow Swede.

Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is harder than the common turnip, and will keep solid till spring.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 55c.

Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

The leading standard variety, being very distinct in type, attaining a wonderfully large size, immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable alike for all purposes.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 55c.

HERBS.

tances or transplant. No garden is complete without a few sweet, aromatic or medicinal herbs for flavoring soups, meats, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor, where they can dry quickly. Prices include postage.

Anise. For garnishing and flavoring.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
Anise seed for flavoring.	Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.
*Balm. Used for tea or balm wine.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
Basil Sweet. Used for soups, stews and sauces	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
Borage. Excellent for bees, etc.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.
*Caraway. For seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.	Caraway, for flavoring. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.
Catnip.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.
Celery. For flavoring.	Per lb., 40c.
Coriander. Grown for its seed, also for garnishing.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
Coriander for flavoring.	Lb., 50c.
Dandelion. This is considered the best by many, and is not at all the same as our wild dandelion, being greatly improved by careful selection.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.
Dill. Leaves used in soups, sauces and pickles; also seed for flavoring.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.
*Fennel. Leaves, when boiled, are used in fish sauces.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.
Fennel, for flavoring.	Lb., 50c.
*Horehound. Used medicinally.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
Hyssop. A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh.	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Marjoram. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

***Lavender.** An aromatic herb.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Martynia. A strong-growing, hardy annual plant, with curiously shaped seed pods, which, when young and tender, are highly prized for pickling. The pods are produced in great abundance and should be gathered when less than half grown, as, after the hardening of the flesh, they are worthless.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Savory. For seasoning purposes.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

***Rosemary.** An aromatic and ornamental herb.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

***Rue.** For medicinal purposes; good for fowls for the roup.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

***Sage.** The tender leaves and tops are used in sausage stuffing and sauces.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Saffron. Cultivated for its flowers, to be used in dyeing, and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

***Tansy.** For medicinal use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

***Thyme.** For seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

***Wormwood.** Used medicinally; beneficial for poultry, and should be planted in poultry yards.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Grass and Field Seeds.

Notice.

The pound prices include postage. Hundred pound prices by freight or express at purchaser's expense. Grass and Clover Seeds FLUCTUATE in PRICE from season to season, and there are times when there is a steady movement up or down in prices. On this account it will not do to depend on catalog prices for any length of time after publication. We will fill all open orders at market price on the day of shipment, without regard to printed prices. We are always pleased to quote prices on application.

NOTE—When money is sent for grass seed, we will always ship seed to cover the amount sent, unless otherwise instructed in the order.



TIMOTHY.

most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and meadows, occupying the same relative position of importance that Timothy does here. The cool, moist climates of England and the Pacific Coast seem to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in most places in the Northwest, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large, heavy and produces a strong, verdant growth four or five weeks after sowing, making it very valuable as a lawn grass where a quick growth is wanted. It cures into a hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet flavor, and is much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially when mixed with Red Clover, is very great. Weight per bushel, 20 lbs. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

Timothy.

(*PHLEUM PRATENSE*.) This is the most valuable of all grasses for hay. Thrives best on moist, loamy soil of medium tenacity. It should be cut when the blossoms fall. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of 12 pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. A bushel weighs 45 lbs.

Per lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

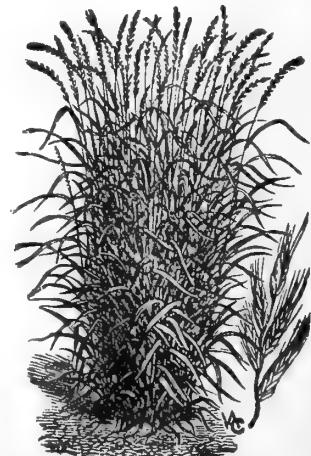
Italian Rye Grass.

(*LOLIUM ITALICUM*.) A well-known and excellent grass for rich, moist lands. It is similar in general appearance to English Rye Grass, but has a lighter color, and is especially adapted for using in temporary meadows. Use two to three bushels per acre. One bushel weighs 20 pounds.

Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

English Rye Grass.

(*LOLIUM PERENNE*.) Although called a perennial, it seldom grows more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and meadows, occupying the same relative position of importance that Timothy does here. The cool, moist climates of England and the Pacific Coast seem to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in most places in the Northwest, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large, heavy and produces a strong, verdant growth four or five weeks after sowing, making it very valuable as a lawn grass where a quick growth is wanted. It cures into a hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet flavor, and is much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially when mixed with Red Clover, is very great. Weight per bushel, 20 lbs. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.



ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Red Top. (*AGROSTIS VULGARIS.*) A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands a hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long, trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It grows well as far south as Tennessee. Height, 1 to 2 feet. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 to a bushel. The bulk of this is, of course, chaff, and four bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered below weighs over 30 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 30 pounds of it is sufficient to sow an acre.

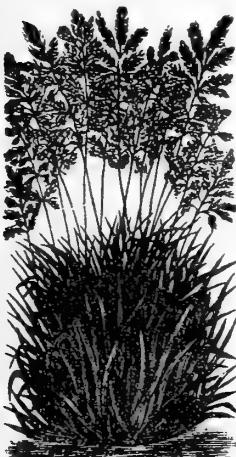
Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Fancy Cleaned Extra Heavy Red Top.

Absolutely clean and free from chaff; 30 lbs. to the acre.
Per lb., 30c; per 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

Fancy Clean. (*POA PRATENSIS.*) One of our most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Its densely creeping rootstalks, spreading habit, and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, only be sown in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. Height 9 to 18 inches. Fourteen pounds to the bushel. Sow 3 bushels to the acre.

RED TOP.

Per lb., 30c; per 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Orchard Grass.

(*DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.*) This is one of the best known and most popular of our cultivated grasses. It will grow well on any good soil, excepting that which is very wet. It yields an abundant crop of excellent hay and may be sown alone for this purpose, but owing to its habit of forming tufts or tussocks, the land should be seeded heavily or the seed should be mixed with other kinds, to act as fillers or bottom grasses. The aftermath is unequalled in amount by any of the grasses ordinarily cultivated for hay. When used alone, about two bushels are required per acre. One bushel weighs 14 lbs.

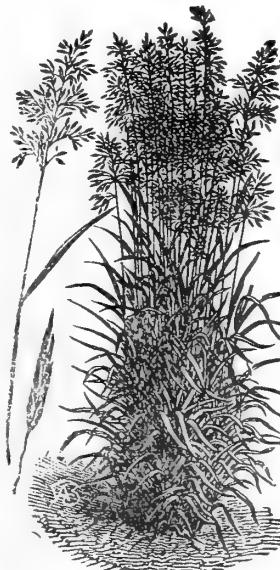
Per lb., 30c; per 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Awnless Brome Grass.

Russian Forage Grass. (*BROMUS INERMIS.*)

This *Bromus*, on account of its strong perennial character, and its unusual drought-resisting powers, promises to revolutionize the stock industry in the semi-arid regions of the Northwest. It thrives well on dry, loose soil, although the better the soil the greater the yield. It is strongly stoloniferous, quickly making a thick, firm turf, and is of great value both for hay and pasturage. This is the Brome Grass which has made so much talk in the last few years, and has been experimented with in Eastern Oregon and Washington. It is now pronounced a great success by all who have tried it. Farmers in Manitoba and the Dakotas have had this grass before them for five or six years, and now are enthusiastic as to the possibilities of *Bromus inermis* as a forage plant. The experimental stage with them has passed, and they are satisfied that the plant is all right for their country, and that in time it will be to the semi-arid regions what Blue Grass is to Kentucky. The soil in certain sections of Oregon and Washington is exactly the right kind for *Bromus inermis*, and it is now being extensively raised there. Sow 20 lbs per acre.

Per lb., 30c; per 100 lbs., \$18.00.



BROMUS INERMIS.

Sheep's Fescue.

(*FESTUCA OVINA.*)

This is one of the bunch grasses and is devoid of the creeping roots. It is well adapted for cultivation on light, dry soils, especially those which are shallow and silicious. Use 2 1/4 bushels per acre. Bushel, 14 lbs.

Lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Crested Dog's Tail.

(*CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.*)

A valuable grass for sheep pastures on dry hard soils and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 55c; 100 lbs., \$40.00.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

Rescue Grass. (*BROMUS SCHRADERII*.) Grows well during moist, cool weather; remarkably well adapted to give quick returns and large yield of good feed for grazing or hay. It is known to be very useful where there is moisture. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. Lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass. (*AVENA ELATIOR*)

Sometimes called Lincoln or French Rye Grass. Is a loosely tufted perennial, from 2 to 4 feet high. In California it is spoken of in the highest terms, particularly for its drought-resisting qualities. It does not form a compact turf, and when sown should be mixed with other grasses. It thrives best on loamy sand or loam, and is best sown in the spring. Use two bushels per acre. A bushel weighs 14 lbs.

Per lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



BROMUS SCHRADERII.

(*CYNODON DACTYLON*.) A most valuable grass both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long, creeping stems, rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When once established it is difficult to eradicate, and is, therefore, unsuitable for temporary pastures. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value in some sections. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and the most intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$70.00.

Bermuda Grass.

Johnson Grass. (*SORGHUM HALAPENSE*)

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. It makes a rapid growth and is but little affected by drought, and the hay, if cut just as the grass is coming into bloom, is much liked by all kinds of stock. Two or three cuttings may be made during the season. It spreads rapidly from the roots and is very hard to eradicate; hence, unless one wishes to give up his land entirely to the grass, and can certainly prevent its spreading to the lands of others, its introduction would be of doubtful economy. Use one bushel per acre. A bushel weighs 25 lbs.

Per lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Hard Fescue.

(*FESTUCA DURIUSCULA*.) A slender, densely tough perennial grass, one to two feet high. It is of little value except in pastures. Its particular merit lies in its ability to thrive on dry, sandy soils unfit for the growth of better grasses. It is also well adapted to the cooler and mountainous regions of our country, being a native of the cooler temperate regions of both hemispheres. Use two bushels per acre. Fourteen lbs. per bushel.

Per lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Cheat. (*BROMUS SECALINUS*.) This grass is well known and needs no description. Use two bushels to the acre. (Recleaned seed.) Per lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$1.35.

Water Meadow. (*POA AQUATICA*.) Sometimes called Reed Meadow Grass, is a stout, erect, leafy perennial, three to four feet high, with long, rather broad leaves, and a large nodding panicle. It grows along streams and in moist meadows. It is liked by cattle, and is a good pasture grass for wet lands. Use 20 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$30.00.



JOHNSON GRASS.

Water Fescue. (*GLYCERIA FLUITAUS*)

This grass grows naturally in and beside ditches, pools and rivers, and on alluvial, freshwater, marshy soils. Generally this grass is eaten with avidity by horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Per lb., 45c; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Meadow Fescue.

(*FESTUCA PRATENSIS*, or English Bluegrass.) Is an exceedingly valuable grass either for hay or pasture. It is productive on soils that are not too dry, and being of long duration is especially valuable for permanent pasture. It thrives best on moist soils, rich in humus, whether marls or clays, and yields a large amount of early and late feed. Use two bushels per acre. A bushel weighs 14 lbs.

Per lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

Fowl Meadow.

OR FALSE RED TOP.

It yields well when sown on low moist land, and stands longer in good condition for cutting than most grasses. It can be mowed almost any time from July to October. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre in the spring or fall.

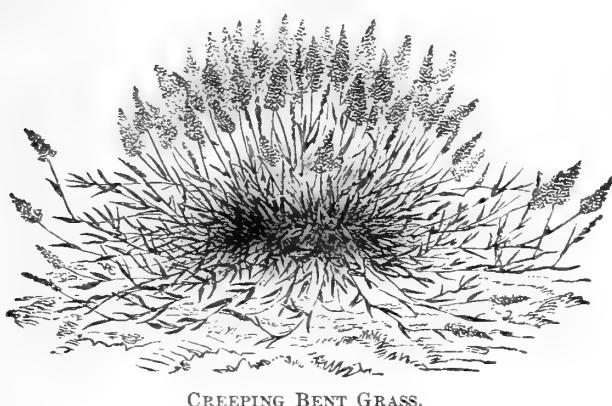
Per lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.

(*POA TRIVIALIS*)

An erect perennial, one to three feet high, with an open spreading panicle, closely related to Kentucky Blue Grass, from which it differs in having no conspicuous root stock, and the stem distinctly rough below the panicle. It is highly esteemed as an ingredient in mixtures for permanent pastures. It succeeds best when the climate and soil are rather moist and cool, but is not adapted to sandy soil. When sown alone, use 1½ bushels per acre. Fourteen lbs. per bushel.

Per lb., 55c; 100 lbs., \$40.00.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.**Creeping Bent Grass.**

(AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA).

It has long, prostrate or creeping stems, well adapted for sandy pastures, near the coast, and good for pasture on low lands, especially when the bottoms are sandy; also for lawns, as it makes a fine and enduring turf. If sown alone, use 2 bushels per acre. A bushel weighs 14 lbs.

Per lb., 40c.; 100 lbs., \$25.00

Rhode Island Bent Grass.

(AGROSTIS CANINA).

This somewhat resembles Red Top, but has shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a close sod and is valuable for permanent pastures and meadows. Twelve lbs. to the bushel. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Lb., 40c.; 100 lbs., \$25.00

Mesquite.

(HOLCUS LANATUS).

Often called Velvet Grass. It possesses little nutritive value, and its cultivation is not recommended.

Per lb., 20c.; per 100 \$7.00.

Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.

(ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM PUELII).

Its chief merit is the fragrant odor which its leaves emit when partially dried. Weight over bushels, 10 lbs. Sow 3 bushels per acre.

Per lb., 35c.; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Lamberson's Lawn Grass.

More fine lawns in the Northwest are grown from our mixtures than from any other. We put only the choicest perennial grass seed in this mixture, which will tend to make a permanent velvety turf, that once established, will need no re-seeding for years. Use from 60 to 120 pounds to the acre.

Per lb., postpaid, 35c.; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

We can also furnish a cheaper mixture of grasses containing most of the varieties in the above but not cleaned so well, for 25c. per lb., postpaid, or \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Lamberson's Shady Lawn Grass.

This is a special selection of grasses that thrive naturally in the shade. There are in most lawns spots in the shade of buildings, under the trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. In such places the regular lawn mixtures will not grow well. In these places it will pay you to use our shady lawn mixture.

Per lb., postpaid, 35c.; 100 lbs., \$19.00

Lamberson's Lawn Fertilizer 'No. 6.'

We recommend this fertilizer for use in connection with our Lawn Grass Mixtures to produce the best results. Lawn grass is a heavy feeder and can not be expected to grow well or to retain a rich color unless it is well fertilized. Our "No. 6" fertilizer contains the elements of grass food in just the right proportions to make and keep the lawn in the best condition. Unlike manure it does not contain any foul weed seeds that grow quicker than any grass seed, requiring at least a year of constant digging to eliminate them before the lawn looks well.

DIRECTIONS :

In making a new lawn use at the rate of 100 lbs to 5000 square feet, spread evenly over the surface of the ground before spading, and work it well through the soil. When applied as a top dressing use 50 lbs to 5000 square feet, spreading evenly over the lawn, preferably just before a rain or sprinkling.

Per 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Clover.

Prices subject to Market Change.



ALSYKE CLOVER.

Mammoth Red.

Grows nearly twice the size of the common red, often making a stand when other clovers fail. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb., postpaid, 30c.; per 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Japanese Clover

(*LESPEDEZA STRIATA*).

A perennial, growing about 12 inches high; valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., postpaid, 40c.; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

White Dutch.

(*TRIFOLIUM REPENS*).

A small, climbing, perennial variety, valuable for pastures and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in the spring at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, on half that amount. Weight, per bushel, 60 pounds.

Per lb., postpaid, 36c.; per 100 lbs., \$20.00

Espersette

(*ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA*).

Often called Sainfoin: is a deep rooting perennial legume, extensively cultivated on dry calcareous soils which are too barren for Clover or Alfalfa. It is rather difficult to establish, as the plants are easily killed when young, but when once rooted will live from two to twenty-five years. Sow three bushels per acre. A bushel weighs 40 lbs.

Per lb., postpaid, 30c.; per 100 lbs., \$15.00

Crimson.

(*TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*).

An annual clover. The stems are erect, tufted, soft and hardy all over, from one to two feet high, and the bright scarlet flowers are borne in elongated heads. It is grown mostly for an early sowing crop. Bushel, 60 lbs. Use 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Per lb., postpaid, 25c.; per 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Alfalfa

(*MEDICAGO SATIVA*). Often called Lucerne. One of the most valuable and largely grown forage plants. The crop should be cut when the plant is just coming into bloom. Weight per bushel 60 lbs. Plant from 15 to 25 lbs. per acre.

Per lb., postpaid, 25c.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

ALSYKE

(*TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM*). A perennial in size and general appearance, intermediate between the white and red clover. It is better adapted than any other species in general cultivation to wet meadows and marshy lands, but because of its shallow root system will not withstand the drouth. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs.; sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb., postpaid, 30c.; per 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Bokhara

(*MELLITOTUS ALBA*). A most valuable sort for sowing. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and if sown on good, rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering. Good for ensilage and bees. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. to the bushel.

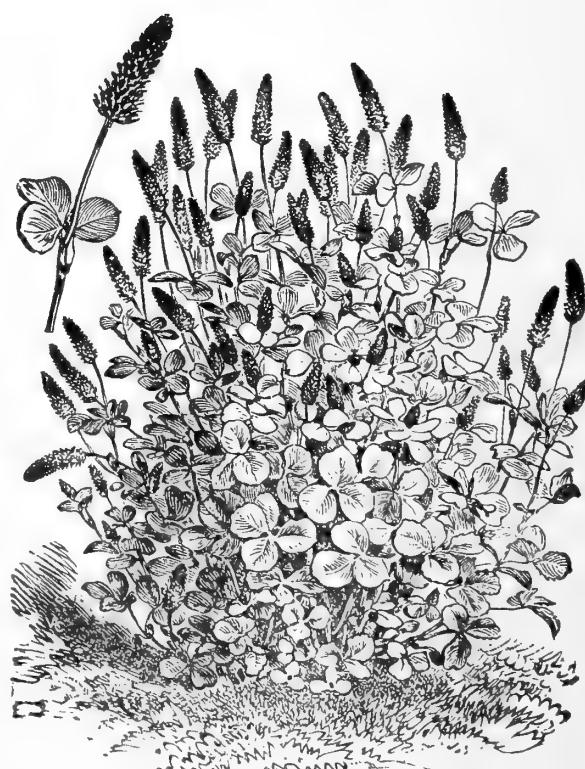
Per lb., postpaid, 35c.

Red Clover.

Red Clover Medium

(*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*). One of the most valuable farm crops in the United States, for pastures, sowing, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires deep, rich soil, and yields two crops of hay, or one crop of hay and one of seed in a season. It should be sown at the rate of from 8 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Weight, per bushel, 60 lbs.

Per lb., postpaid, 25c.; per 100 lbs., \$13.50.

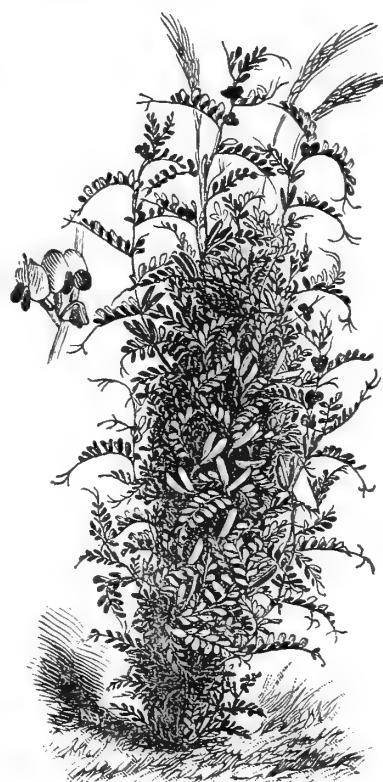


CRIMSON CLOVER.

Forage, Field and Miscellaneous Seeds.

Vetches.

(*VICIA SATIVA*.) One of the best forage plants that can be grown on the Pacific coast. Often called Fall Vetches. An annual trailing herb, 18 to 36 inches high, with several angled stems, simple or branched from the base. It is a species of the pea and is grown very extensively in the Willamette Valley and on the Oregon coast, furnishing an abundance of excellent feed, either green or dried. The seed should be mixed with an equal weight of some variety of wheat, oats or rye having a stiff straw, and the mixture sown at the rate of two bushels per acre. Weight 60 lbs per bushel. Sow in September, October, April or May. Per lb., postpaid, 15c; per 100 lbs., \$4.00



VETCHES.

Sand, or Winter Vetches.

(*VICIA VILLOSA*.)

This variety thrives on poor and sandy soils. It is sown either in the fall or spring, and is generally mixed with rye, which serves to support the plants. It grows to a height of three or four feet, and can be cut twice; first, as soon as the bloom appears, and afterward for seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and makes a very nutritious food.

Market price.

Idaho Coffee Pea.

(*CICER ARIETINUM*.)

Chick Pea. An annual legume, native of Armenia, which has been cultivated as cattle food and as an article of human diet for over 3000 years. Next to the cereals, it forms the largest part of the food used in Spain, India and portions of Africa. The seeds are ground into meal and used in the same manner as cotton-seed meal for fattening animals. The leaves are covered with a clammy exudation, consisting largely of oxalic acid, so that the plant itself is unsuited for forage, but it is often used as a soil renovator. The yield of the seed is sometimes very large, upwards of 100 bushels to the acre. The crop ripens in about four months.

Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape.



RAPE.

Culture. It can be sown in drills far enough apart to cultivate, or broadcast. If sown in drills, but 5 lbs. per acre is necessary. The best way is to sow it broadcast on very clean soil, or to sow it with your spring grain at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. After the grain is removed it will grow rapidly and form excellent pasture. If sown without cover of grain it matures more quickly and furnishes pasture sooner. In sowing, cover it but one inch deep. It is a great soil enricher, and as it is cheap it would not be amiss to sow it in all fields where you intend to plow under in the fall, as Rape plowed under enriches the soil quickly.

There is a great need of rape, especially in the fall of the year when the corn has been harvested, and just before the setting in of winter. Farmers are obliged solely to depend on their pastures to feed their stock. Now, after the pastures give out they must begin feeding their hay. Dwarf Essex Rape does away with all this and gives a luxurious pasture and a tremendous yield during the months when same is so greatly needed. If sown in May it grows rapidly, and can be cut or pastured the latter part of July. If sown the first half of July, it will come into fine play as a fodder in September, October, up to November.

Per lb., postpaid, 25c; per 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

FIELD SEEDS—Continued.

Field Peas.

for fattening hogs it is equal to the best corn. Sow from 60 to 120 pounds per acre.

Canadian.....Per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$3.00
Blue Prussian.....Per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$3.50
Scotch Green.....Per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$3.50



SOJA BEAN.

almost invariably, thus giving a double crop. It is coming into favor with the farmers of the Pacific Northwest as a green fodder.

Soja Beans.

This is the variety which has been extensively advertised as the so-called German Coffee Berry. It is recommended, however, as a really useful forage plant, and is worthy of a fair trial. One bushel weighs 60 lbs.

Cow Peas.

This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is valuable as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of it when in flower. Their chief value, however, is as a green crop to turn under. Sow two bushels per acre.

Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$9.00

Broom Corn.

An acre will give about 5 cwt. of broom and 40 bushels of seed, worth nearly as much as oats for feed.

Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$9.00

Kaffir Corn.

(WHITE.) The heads are long and perfectly erect, well filled with grain, flecked with reddish brown spots. The average height of growth on good, strong land is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet. The seed head grows from 10 to 12 inches in length, and the product on good land reaches easily 50 to 60 bushels per acre. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder.

Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$10.00

SUGAR CANE.**Early Amber.**

This popular and well-known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. It grows usually 11 and 12 feet high, and stands up well. When planted between the 1st and 10th of May, the seed ripens



SUGAR CANE.

(*ATRIPLEX SEMIBACCATUM*.)

A valuable forage plant recently introduced by the University of California.

Australian Salt Bush.

Experiments show that it thrives on soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be well plowed and harrowed. The seed may be sown in garden bed and the seedlings planted out when two inches high, 7 or 8 feet apart.

Per oz., 15c; per lb., \$1.00, postpaid. Special quotations for large quantities.



MILLET.

MILLET.

30 to 40 pounds to the acre

Common.

An annual grass, with luxuriant leaves, very juicy and tender, relished by all kinds of stock. It makes very good hay. Sow

Per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$5.00

Oregon Golden.

An improved variety, medium early, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance.

Per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$5.00

German.

No other plant that has yet been introduced for grass or forage has been able to produce any thing approaching the enormous yield of this plant when grown under favorable circumstances. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

Per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$5.50

Hungarian.

This is a species of Millet, growing less rank, with small stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like the common.

Per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$6.00

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary
Remp
Rape

20c. per lb., postpaid.

Millet
Mixed Bird Seed

20c. per lb., postpaid.

Forage and Farm Seeds.

White French Artichoke.

This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock-feeding. They are the best hog food known. A preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in White French Artichoke roots will keep from 20 to 30 head of hog, in fine condition from October until April

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

White Hullless Barley.

The heads are large and well filled with big, plump kernels which are hullless and of great value for feeding. Those who have grown it say that it produces a very much larger crop than other variety. It weighs 60 to 65 lbs. to the measured bushel, while ordinary barley weighs only 48 lbs. The straw is very stiff and strong. It is the handsomest, most productive and the best variety we know of.

Per lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$3.00

Beardless Barley.

The earliest barley known. The straw is about the height of the common barley, but better and will stand up on any land; with good land and season has produced 80 bushels per acre. Sow as early as you can; frost does not hurt it. Many farmers will not grow barley, on account of the long harsh beards which are so disagreeable in threshing, although it is a profitable crop. This is beardless and as easy to grow and handle as oats.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

Buckwheat.

American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common. Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$3.75
Japan.—Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than those of any other variety.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$4.00

Field Corn.

There is no field crop grown of greater value for dairy purposes or for general farm feeding that will equal CORN. Used as green fodder or ensilage it increases the milk flow raises the cream contents, and makes weight rapidly.

The grain and its uses are too well known to need description here. The varieties we list have been tested and found to be the best for this climate.

Pride of the North. Recommended by agricultural college for Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Lb., Postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$3.75

Minnesota King. Recommended by agricultural college for Western Oregon and Washington. Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Sanford White Flint. A favorite in New England for ensilage. Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder. One of the most valuable fodder plants. It is claimed by dairy farmers that this fodder will increase the milk and cream production greatly and keeps the animals in good condition. So sweet and palatable that cattle eat every part of the stalk and leaves. As a green fodder for cutting in the summer one acre is worth as much as eight acres of ordinary pasture. Of high value also for the hogs and an excellent plant to plow under for soiling.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$3.75

King Phillip. A well known favorite here, and acclimated in Oregon. Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Seed Flax. Prices subject to change during the season. Lb. postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$5.00

Lentils. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. The leafy stalks make good forage. Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$5.00

Spring Rye. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety and is always easily secured, while the grain is of equal value.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Winter Rye. Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. The largest of all sunflowers. This is without doubt one of the best paying crops that can be raised. The seeds make the best of feed for poultry and can be raised at a very trifling cost (about one-third the cost of corn), and the stalks, which grow very large, make excellent firewood. It is also said to afford protection against malaria.

Lb., postpaid, 25c.; 100 lbs., \$6.00

Prices subject to market fluctuations. Write for firm quotations if wanted in quantity. Lb. prices postpaid; 100 lb. lots F. O. B. boat or freight depot.

Speltz.

New grain. We are sure will prove of great value. For centuries past it has been grown in a limited way in eastern Russia, its value not being known to the civilized world. It yields more than either barley or oats. It is of high value for feeding and will make a fair grade of flour somewhat similar to rye. The spikelets are separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. Will grow well and produce immense crops in poor soil and dry weather appears to have no effect on it. It has given splendid satisfaction to our customers, and every farmer should try it.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$5.00

Seed Oats.

It will pay you to renew your seed oats this year by sowing some of our improved varieties and thus greatly increase your yield.

American Banner.

This oat is an enormous cropper; large meated, weighing over 50 lbs. to the bushel, and always bring the top market price.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

Big Four.

A white oat of a stooling habit, giving great productiveness, vigorous growth, having a heavy straw; rust proof and unexcelled in quality or color.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

Black or Negro Oats.

A very popular variety of oats in the south as they are claimed to be almost drouth proof. They have stiff straw, heavy berry, and are very productive. They are said to be fully equal to the white for feeding, and are much preferred in England and other European countries. Better try at least a small field this year, and we feel sure that our customers will be pleased with the result.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

Grey.

The most common in this market.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$1.75

Red or Bronze.

The grain is a rich deep red in color, and is always worth more in the market.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

White Side.

A standard grade here, and a good cropper for general planting.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$1.75

Lincoln Oats.

What we claim for the Lincoln is comparatively early, has proven itself to be entirely rust-proof, and stands up exceptionally well. On account of its soft nib, heavy meat and thin hull it is unsurpassed for feeding and for making into oatmeal.

Lb., postpaid, 20c.; 100 lbs., \$2.50

Wheat.

Corn Wheat.

A new cereal, yielding double the crop of wheat. It has superior fattening qualities. The straw makes a good quality of hay.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$2.25

Blue Stem.

A remarkable, semi hard spring wheat, yielding large crops, free from rust. The millers here pay more for it than any other sort. It is fully equal to the old Fife wheat and yields a very much larger crop. It is now the main crop in the Northwestern states and the great milling kings use it for their leading grade flour. It has been the most reliable variety year after year, yielding a good crop where other kinds fail.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$1.25

Little Club.

One of the most reliable sorts for Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A favorite with grain exporters.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Red Russian Winter Wheat.

The hardest variety of winter wheat in existence, and may be considered STRICTLY IRONCLAD, as it has proved invincible in the most exposed places every winter for 17 years past with only one exception. A record of 44 bushels per acre under ordinary circumstances.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

Sonora.

A beautiful, large grained, bright straw colored wheat. Very productive, and the most sought after by grain buyers.

Lb., postpaid, 15c.; 100 lbs., \$2.00

FLOWER SEEDS.

The soil best adapted to most flowering plants is a light, moderately rich loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to make it friable. A great many varieties will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make it suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with Lamberson's "No. 1" Fertilizer. Since other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Cultural directions are given on nearly all packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all: Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible; do not plant any seeds when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seeds, plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen, and pull up all weeds as soon as they appear.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Explanation of the signs used in this list after the name of the flower: (1) denotes varieties for bedding; (2) for borders; (3) for climbers; (4) for potting; (5) for leaves only: (6) for hanging baskets; (7) everlasting.

In the column the price per pkt. is given in cents.

	Pkt.
Acroclinium. —7	
Mixed.....	5
Ageratum. —1-2	
Mexicanum, light blue.....	5
" white.....	5
" mixed.....	5
Agrostemnia. (Rose of Heaven)—1	
Rose.....	5
White.....	5
Mixed.....	5
Alyssum. —2	
Maritimum (sweet).....	5
Compactum (Little Gem).....	5
Saxatile (golden).....	5
Amaranthus. —1	
Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).....	5
Mixed.....	5
Ammobium alatum. —7	
(White Everlasting).....	5
Anemone. (Wind Flowers)—1	
Coronaria, mixed caen.....	5
Aquilegia. (Columbine)—1-2	
Vulgaris, double mixed.....	5
" single ".....	5
Asparagus. —4	
Plumosus Nanus.....	50
Sprengeri.....	25

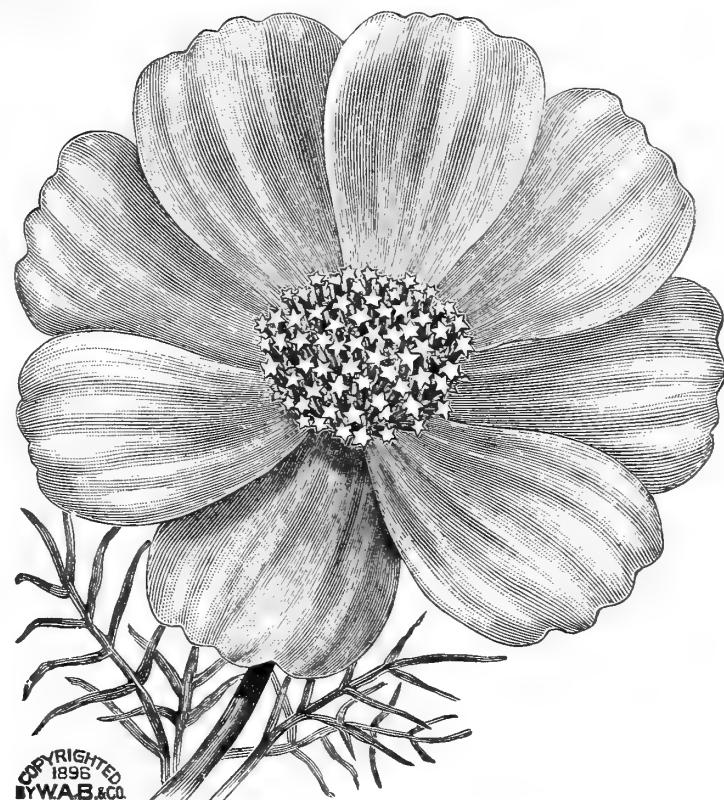
ASTERS.

Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection. —1-2	
Snow White.....	10
Crimson.....	10
Rose.....	10
Light blue.....	10
Mixed.....	10
Comet. —1-2	
Rose.....	10
Dark lilac.....	10
Carmine.....	10
Dark blue.....	10
Snow white.....	10
Azure blue.....	10
Bride.....	10
Pink.....	10
Lavender.....	10
Crimson.....	10
Mixed.....	10
Semp's Branching. —1-2	
White.....	10
Pink.....	10
Rose.....	10
Lavender.....	10
Mixed.....	10
Chrysanthemum Flowered. —1-2	
Dwarf white.....	10
" scarlet.....	10
" lilac.....	10
" Rose.....	10
" mixed.....	10

	Pkt.
ASTERS—Continued.	
Queen of the Market. —1-2	
Dark blue.....	10
White.....	10
Scarlet.....	10
Lilac.....	10
Mixed.....	10
Japanese Tassel. —1-2	
Mixed.....	10
Ostrich Plume.....	10
Victoria. —1-2	
Rose.....	10
White.....	10
Scarlet.....	10
Mixed.....	10
German Quilled. —1-2	
Mixed.....	5
Lamberson's Mixture. —	
Large pkt.....	15
Extra large, pkt.....	25
Huricula. —1-2	
Fine mixed.....	25
Bachelor Button. (Centaurea cyanus.)—1	
Single mixed.....	5
Double mixed.....	5
Balloon Vine. —3	
Balsam. —1	
Extra fine, double mixed.....	10
Camellia flowered, mixed.....	10
Brachycome. —2	
Mixed.....	5
Browallia. Elata.—4	
Mixed.....	10
California Poppy (See Eschscholtzia.)	
Calceolaria Pinnata. —2	
Yellow.....	10
Calendula. —1	
(Pot Marigold).....	5
Calliopsis. (Coreopsis)—1	
California Sunbeam.....	10
Mixed.....	5
Canary Bird Flower. —3	
Candytuft. (Iberis.)—2	
Odorata, white.....	5
" purple.....	5
" mixed.....	5
Perennial,	5
Canna. (Indian Shot.)—1	
Crozy, fine mixed.....	10
Canterbury Bell. —1-4	
Campanula, single mixed.....	5
" double "	10
Cup and Saucer, mixed.....	10
Carnation. —1-4	
Double, common.....	10
" extra choice.....	25
" Perpetual.....	10
" Margaret.....	5
Celosia. (Coxcomb)—1-2	
Plumosa, Thompson's Superb Feathered, mixed...	10
Ostrich feathered, mixed.....	10



ASTER.



MAMMOTH COSMOS.



CARNATION.



ALYSSUM.



CANDYTUFT.

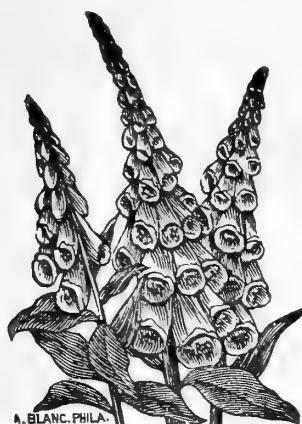


COBAEA SCANDENS.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

Centaurea —1	Pkt
Candidissima.....	10
Dusty Miller, silvery white.....	10
Dusty Miller silvery grey.....	5
Chrysanthemum .—4	
Annual double mixed.....	5
Mixed Chinese and Japanese.....	10
Cineraria .—4	
Hybrida, single mixed.....	5
Finest mixed from named flowers.....	25
Clarkia .—1	
Single mixed.....	5
Double mixed.....	5
Clinanthus .—	
Dampeuri.....	10
Cobaea Scandens .—3	
Purple.....	10
White.....	10
Colea .—	
Commelinia .—	
Sellowiana.....	10
Collinsia .—1	
Mixed.....	5
Columbine . (See <i>Aquilegia</i> .)	
Convolvulus .—3. (See <i>Morning Glory</i> .)	
COSMOS.—I	
White.....	5
Pink.....	5
Scarlet.....	5
Mixed.....	5
Mammoth white.....	10
" pink.....	10
" scarlet.....	10
" Mixed.....	10
Cyclamen .—4	
Giganteum, mixed.....	10
Cypress Vine .—3	
Scarlet.....	5
White.....	5
Mixed.....	5
Dahlia .—1	
Tall, double mixed.....	10
Dwarf, double mixed.....	10
Daisy .—2. (<i>Bellis Perennis</i> .)	
Double mixed.....	10
Double, from select flower.....	25
Blue.....	5
Datura .—	
Horn of Plenty.....	10
Dutchman's Pipe .—	
Eschscholtzia .—2. (<i>California Poppy</i> .)	
Yellow.....	5
Mixed.....	5
New improved, mixed.....	10
Echinocystis Lobata .—3. (<i>Wild Cucumber</i> .)	
.....	10
Euphorbia varigata .—5.	
Forget-Me-Not .—2. (<i>Myosotis</i> .)	
Blue.....	10
White.....	10
Mixed.....	10
Four O'Clock .—3. (<i>Marvel of Peru</i> .)	
Mixed.....	5
Fox-Glove .—1	
Digitalis purpurea, mixed.....	5
Gallardia .—1	
Picta, mixed.....	5
Gentiana .—4	
Cruciata.....	10
Geum .—1	
S a let.....	10

Gilia .—1	Pkt
Blue.....	5
Mixed.....	5
Godetia .—1-2-4	
Fine, mixed.....	5
Gomphrena .—7. (<i>Globe Amaranths</i> .)	
mixed.....	5
Gourds .—3	
Dipper.....	5
Dishcloth.....	5
Nest Egg.....	5
Mixed.....	5
Gypsophila .—1. (<i>Baby's Breath</i> .)	
Elegans, mixed.....	5
Paniculata, white.....	5
Helichrysum .—7.	
Bracteatum, double mixed.....	5
Monstrosum " "	5
Heliotrope .—1-4	
Mixed.....	10
Hibiscus .—1	
Africanus.....	5
Hollyhock .—1	
Crimson.....	5
Lilac.....	5
Magenta.....	5
White.....	5
Mixed.....	5
Alleghany .—	
Black.....	10
Pink.....	10
Mixed.....	10
Hyacinth Bean .—	
Mixed.....	5
Ice Plant .—2-6	
Mesembrianthemum crystallinum.....	5
Ipomoea Mexicana Grandiflora .—(<i>Moon Flower</i> .)	
White.....	10
Ipomopsis .—3	
Mixed.....	5
Japanese Varigated Hop.....	10
Larkspur Delphinium .—1	
Dwarf Rocket, mixed.....	5
Empero Imperial Branching, mixed.....	5
Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum .—4. (<i>Crimson Flax</i>)	
Lobelia Erinus .—2-6	
Gracilis blue.....	5
Red, White and Blue.....	10
Crystal Palace Compacta, dark blue.....	25
Mixed.....	5
Bedding Queen.....	10
Love in a Mist .—	
Nigella fine mixed.....	5
Lupinus .—1	
Dwarf, mixed.....	5
Lychnis .—	
Mixed.....	5
Maize .—	
Zea Japonica.....	5
Marigold .—2	
Double African, mixed.....	5
Double Dwarf African, Pride of the Garden.....	10
Dwarf French, mixed.....	5
Mignonette .—2	
Odorata Grandiflora.....	5
Golden Queen.....	5
Machet Dwarf.....	10
Giant Red.....	10
Mimulus .—2. (<i>Musk Plant</i>)	
.....	0
Mina Lobata .—3.	
.....	10



FOXGLOVE.



HOLLYHOCK.



PHLOX STELLATA.



FORGET-ME-NOT.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.



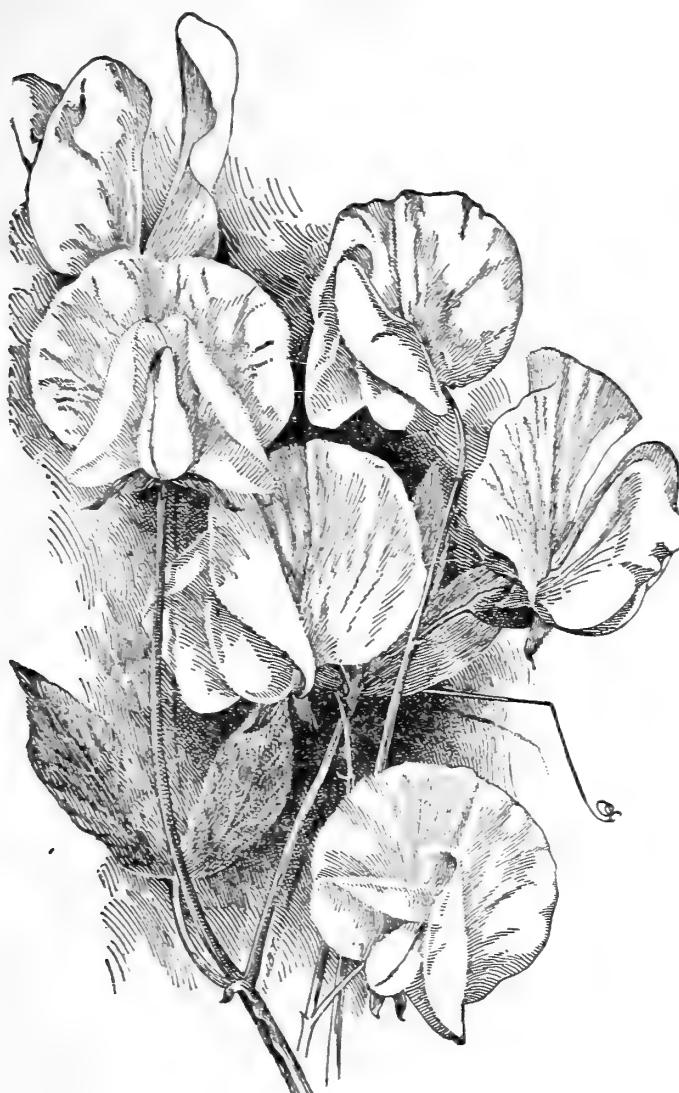
MIGNONETTE



FLOWER SEEDS.—Continued.

	Pkt.
Mormordica Balsamina. —3. (Balsam Apple).....	5
Morning Glory (convolvulus)—3	
Tall, mixed.....	5
Imperial Japanese, very fine	10
Dwarf, mixed	5
NASTURTIUM. —3.	
Tall scarlet	5
" dark crimson.....	5
" orange.....	5
" yellow.....	5
" King of the Blacks.....	5
" fine mixed.....	5
Dwarf mixed.....	5
Nemophila. —2-4	
Mixed.....	5
Nicotiana affinis. —1.	5
PANSY. —2-4. (See page 32).	
Passiflora gracilis. —3.	10
Pentstemon. —2	
Mixed.....	5
Perilla. —	
Nankinensis.....	5
Petunia.	
Howard's Star,.....	pkt , 150 seeds 25
" " "	" 75 seeds 15
Hybrida, single mixed.....	5
" superb giant, single mixed	5
" double mixed.....	50
Phlox drummondii. —1-2	
Black Warrior.....	5
Star of Quedlinburg.....	10
Grandiflora, white	10
" scarlet.....	10
" mixed	10
Nana Compacta Dwarf.....	10
Perennial.....	10
Phormium tenax variegata. —5. (New Zealand Flax)	10
Pink dianthus. —1-2	
Chinensis, double mixed	5
Hedgewigii, finest single mixed.....	5
" " double, mixed.....	10
Plumarius, fine mixed.....	5
Poppy. —1. (Papaver.)	
Double carnation, mixed.....	5
Double American Flag.....	10
Danebrog, very fine, single	5
Iceland, fine mixed	10
The Shirley, mixed.....	10
Umbrosum.....	5
Portulaca. —2. (Rose Moss)	
Single mixed.....	5
Double mixed	10
Primrose, English. —4. (See Primula.)	
Evening, mixed	5
Primula. —4	
English Yellow.....	10
Japonica, mixed.....	10
Chinensis Fimbriata, extra mixed.....	25
Pyrethrum. —2. (Golden Feather.)	
Parthenium aureum.....	5
Ricinus. —1. (Castor Oil Plant.)	
Arboreus borboniensis, tall.....	5
Zanzibariensis.....	5
Mixed.....	5

Rocket Sweet. —2	Pkt.
Hesperis, white	5
Salpiglossis. —1	
Splendid tall mixed.....	5
Fine dwarf, mixed.....	5
Emperor, new.....	10
Salvia. —1-2. (Scarlet Sage.)	
Splendens, scarlet.....	10
Splendens, dwarf scarlet.....	25
Patens blue.....	25
Scabiosa. —2. (Mourning Bride.)	
Dwarf, double mixed.....	5
Schizanthus. —4	
Fine mixed.....	5
Silene. —2. (Catch fly.)	
Pendula, mixed.....	5
Smilax. —3.	10
Snapdragon. —2	
Antirrhinum, tall mixed	5
" dwarf mixed	5
Solanum. (Jerusalem Cherry.)	
Stocks. —2. (German Ten Weeks.)	
Dwarf, large flowering, mixed.....	10
" " " white	10
Perennial, or Winter.	
Mixed.....	10
Sunflower. —1	
Texas Silver Queen.....	5
Dwarf, double.....	5
" variegated foliage.....	5
Large Russian single.....	5
SWEET PEAS. See page 53.	
Chunbergia. —3	
Fine mixed.....	5
Valeriana. —2	
Fine mixed.....	5
Verbena. —1-2	
Hybrida, blue.....	10
" white.....	10
" scarlet.....	10
" striped.....	10
" mixed	5
Lemon Scented.....	10
Vinca. —2	
Mixed.....	10
Violets, sweet scented. —1-2	
Blue.....	10
White.....	10
Virginia Stock. —	
Mixed.....	5
Wallflower. —1	
Single mixed.....	5
Double mixed.....	10
Whitavia grandiflora. —	
Purple.....	5
Wild Cucumber. —3. (See Echinocystis)	5
Xeranthemum. —7	
Mixed.....	5
Zinnia elegans.	
Tall, double mixed.....	5
Dwarf " "	5
Carmine, lilac, scarlet or salmon.....	5
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.	
Agrostis Nebulosa , (for bouquets).....	5
Briza Gracilis	5
Stipa pennata (Feather grass).....	5
Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass)	5
Zea Japonica , (Striped Maize)	5



SWEET PEAS.



CHINESE PRIMROSE.



VERBENA.



PORTULACA.



SALVIA.



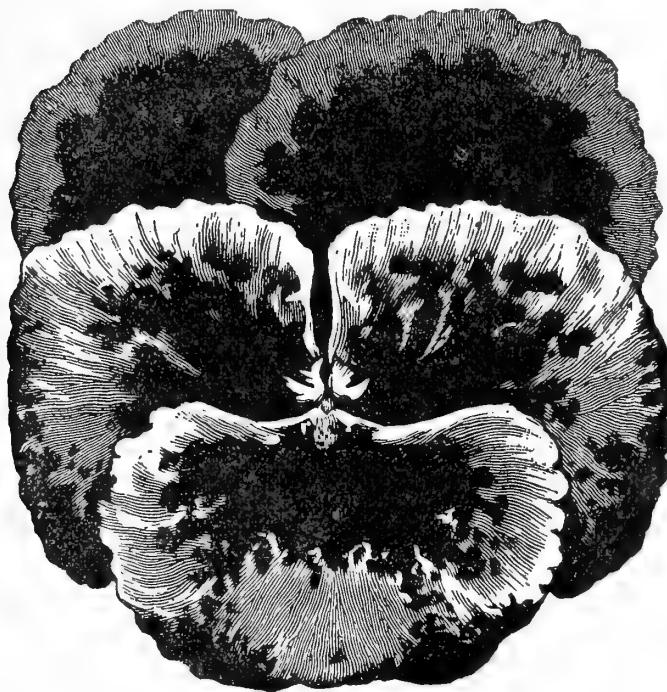
SALPIGLOSSIS.



VIOLET.

Pansies.

The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding the seed is sown in fall, in a coldframe, or in rich, moist garden beds. In spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter bloom in the frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in spring. In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often winter nicely, and bloom until mid-summer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowing should be made early, so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool, moist place in June or July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowing gives the finest flowers. Average height, 6 inches. Our strains of Pansy seed cannot be surpassed in color and blooming qualities. The collections offered will give superb flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.



Lamberson's Giant Pansies.

There is nothing in our extensive list of Flower Seeds which is more important than Pansy seeds, and we spare no trouble or expense to have THE VERY BEST STRAINS that are to be procured, and we know there is no better Pansy Seed to be had either in this country or in Europe than that we carry in stock and supply to our customers.

FIVE NEW GIANT PANSIES.

Empress Augusta Victoria.—A charming new sort. Color, porcelain white with a soft blush cast. The upper petals are margined violet, while the lower petals are marked with a large purple blotch. It was awarded a silver medal at the Hamburg Horticultural Exposition. Pkt., 15c.

Fairy Queen.—This is one of the prettiest of the large flowering Pansies. The flowers are of the loveliest sky-blue with a fine silver border. Pkt., 15c.

Masterpiece.—This strain comes nearer to "Double Pansies" than anything ever introduced under that name. In reality the number of petals is the same as that in other Pansy flowers, but they are crimped and curled in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. The flowers are of enormous size, often 3 inches across, and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. Pkt., 25c.

Thorburn's Superb.—The richest and most choiceily varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the finest colors, largest flowers, and most beautiful forms. Pkt., 25c.

Odier.—Extra large; blotched; rich colors; Show Pansies. Pkt., 25c.

Special Offer 1 Pkt. each above 5 kinds.....90c.

Trimardeau Giants.

This strain has remarkably large flowers, carried well above their leaves, and generally marked with large blotches; the plants are extra vigorous and compact.

Giant Azure Blue. —Pkt., 25c.	Giant Black Blue. —Pkt., 25c.
" Yellow. (Golden Crest)—	" White. —
" Striped. —	" Mixed. —
	"

Special Offer 1 Pkt. of each of the above.....\$1.25

Vaughan's International Mixture.

One of the very best, containing all the highest standard types and enriched by the best novelties of each season. A revelation to those who have never used it.

Price per pkt., 25c.

Lamberson's Premium Pansy List.

Pkt., (75 seeds) 10c.

Aurora.—Flower large, color pure white without blotches

Beaconsfield.—This is a great favorite on account of the rich combination of purple and lavender, shading to white towards the top.

Black (Faust or King of the blacks)—Almost coal black.

Coal Black.—A jet black of truly giant size.

Freya.—Color, rich deep purple violet with a broad white margin which shows just as distinctly on the back of the petals.

Gold-Margin.—Splendid bright color. Pkt., (75 seeds) 10c.

Mad. Perrett.—Edge of petal is frilled. The colors are of dark wine, pink and red, beautifully veined and all with a white margin.

Rainbow, or Pheasant's Eye. (Quadricolor)—Very fine strain.

Victoria.—A fine deep-solid wine-red.

Yellow.—A beautiful clear yellow, heavily blotched on the lower petals; a very rich sort.

Yellow Gem.—Pure yellow, without eye.

Fine Large Mixed.—All colors mixed.

Special Offer 1 Pkt. each above.....85c.

President McKinley. New; the ground color is a deep golden-yellow, while each petal has a large blotch of rich dark violet, leaving a clear golden-yellow margin.

Pkt., (100 seeds) 15c.

Chicago Park Bedding Pansies.

Pkt., (75 seeds) 5c.

This is the best strain for bedding purposes. The plants are of vigorous, even growth, the flowers are large and of good substance.

Cardinal Red.—Rich scarlet.

Dr. Faust.—Deep jet black.

Golden Gem.—Golden-yellow, without black center.

Peacock.—Upper and lower petals royal purple, shot with peacock blue. Coloring is truly beautiful.

Snow Queen.—White, pure.

Collection of 1 Pkt. each, of the 5 sorts for 20c.

Sweet Peas.

(*Lathyrus odoratus.*)

We have enlarged our list of Sweet Peas so that it now contains all of the leading varieties, and most of the novelties. We have left out the double ones as they have not given perfect satisfaction as yet, only about 50 per cent. of them being double.

We are the only dealers in the Northwest who grow their own sweet pea seed, and we can give our customers the benefit of our experience in selection of variety.

The peas, marked "*" we consider the best of each color; we also recommend for giving the best satisfaction those in **heavy face type**.

Sweet peas should be planted in the fall about five inches deep, in a heavy stiff loam, as they will bloom about a month earlier than when planted in the spring. Frosts will not hurt the seedlings.

The price per pkt., of the following list postpaid is 5c.

	oz.	1/4 lb	1 lb	oz.	1/4 lb	1 lb
*America. — Bright blood red, striped	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60			
Apple Blossom.—Bright rose and pink	.10	.20	.50			
*Aurora. — Orange salmon on white flower, large	.10	.20	.50			
Black Knight.—Deep maroon, self-color	.10	.20	.60			
*Blanch Burpee. — Superb pure white, large	.10	.20	.60			
Butterfly.—White, edged with lavender	.10	.20	.60			
Blanch Ferry. — Extra early, pink and white, earlier than Blanch Ferry	.10	.20	.50			
Brilliant.—Brightest scarlet, does not sunburn	.10	.20	.60			
Blushing Beauty — Distinct, soft pink, hooded form	.10	.20	.60			
Boreatton. — Dark maroon, self-color	.10	.20	.50			
Capt. of the Blues. — Bright purple and pale blue	.10	.20	.50			
*Countess of Cadogan. — Reddish mauve, standard wings, violet blue. Coquette.—Primrose yellow, shaded lavender	.10	.30	1.00			
Countess of Radnor.—Standard, delicate lavender, wings dark mauve.	.10	.25	.75			
Crown Jewell. — Creamy white veined with violet rose	.10	.20	.60			
Dorothy Tennant. — Standard rosy mauve, wings bluish mauve	.10	.20	.60			
Duke of Clarence. — Rosy claret, self-colored, extra large flowers	.10	.20	.60			
*Duke of Westminster. — Standard rosy maroon, wings violet purple	.15	.30	1.00			
Duchess of York.—Standard quite broad, white flaked, with light pink, wings similar	.10	.20	.60			
Earliest of All. — Blossom like Blanch Ferry, but earlier	.10	.25	.75			
Emily Henderson. — Early pure white, good for forcing	.10	.25	.75			
Fashion. — Light purplish carmine, a distinct color	.15	.30	1.00			
Firefly. — Bright scarlet	.10	.25	.75			
Gaiety.—Crimson and white striped	.10	.20	.60			
Golden Gate.—Lavender and pinkish lavender blended	.10	.20	.60			
Golden Gleam.—Yellow	.10	.25	.75			
Gray Friar.—Delicate mauve, shaded with darker mauve	.10	.20	.60			
Her Majesty.—Soft, rosy pink; large flower	.10	.20	.60			
*Hon. F. Bouvierie. — Standard flesh pink, wings rosy buff	.15	.30	1.00			
Katherine Tracy. — Soft brilliant pink	.10	.20	.60			
*Lady Grizel Hamilton. — Pale lavender blue	.15	.30	1.00			
*Lady Mary Currie. — Standard, orange-salmon, wings slightly darker	.10	.25	.75			
Lady Nina Balfour.—Clear mauve	.10	.25	.75			
Lady Skelmersdale.—Light rose pink standard, wings white, shaded with lavender	.15	.30	1.00			
Little Dorritt.—Pink standard, white wings	.10	.20	.50			
Lottie Eckford. — Rose and white edged with blue	.10	.20	.50			
Lemon Queen.—Lemon yellow	.10	.25	.75			
Lovely.—Shell pink	.10	.20	.60			
Mars.—Fiery crimson	.10	.20	.60			
Meteor.—Standard orange pink, wings cerise pink	.10	.20	.50			
*Mrs. Dugdale. — Clear, deep rose	.10	.30	1.00			
*Mrs. Eckford. — White, slightly shaded with primrose	.10	.20	.50			
Mrs. Gladstone.—Standard soft pink, wings blush edged with pink	.10	.20	.60			
Mrs. Sankey. — Pure white, black seeded	.10	.20	.50			
Modesty. — Very delicate pink	.10	.20	.60			
*Navy Blue. — Bluish purple standard, navy blue wings	.15	.40	1.25			
Oriental.—Brightest pink, shaded with orange and primrose	.10	.20	.60			
*Othello. — Deep, glossy maroon	.10	.30	1.00			
Peach Blossom.—Light pink	.10	.20	.60			
Prima Donna. — Light pink, large flower	.10	.20	.60			
Primrose.—Primrose yellow	.10	.20	.60			
Prince Edward of York. — Cerise standard, crimson wings	.10	.25	.75			
Queen Victoria. — Light primrose yellow, very pale	.10	.20	.60			
Ramona.—Creamy white, shaded with pink	.10	.20	.60			
*Royal Rose. — Rich, rosy pink	.10	.20	.60			
Sadie Burpee. — White seeded; the largest pure white	.10	.25	.75			
*Sadie Burpee. — Black seeded; harder than the white seeded	.10	.25	.75			
*Salopian. — Splendid, brilliant scarlet	.10	.25	.75			
Senator.—White striped with chocolate	.10	.20	.60			
Shazada. — Dark maroon, shaded purple	.10	.20	.60			
Splendor.—Bright rose, shaded with crimson	.10	.20	.60			
Stanley.—Deep maroon, self-color	.10	.20	.60			
*Stella Morse. — Primrose, flushed pink	.10	.20	.60			
The Bride.—Pure white	.10	.20	.60			

Mixed Sweet Peas.

To suit the tastes of some of our customers we have added to our list of mixed sweet pea our special light and dark mixtures. The light mixtures contain only the light colors which will not sunburn, including about twenty of the finest named varieties.

The dark mixtures contain about fifteen varieties of the finest named dark sorts, including the newest ones, such as the Othello and Salorian.

Our Rainbow mixture contains only named vari-

ties mixed in the right proportion to make an elegant showing.

	Packet	oz	2 oz	1/4 lb	1/2 lb	1 lb
Special light mixture	.5	.10	.15	.20	.35	.60
Special dark mixture	.5	.10	.15	.20	.35	.60
Rainbow mixture	.5	.10	.15	.20	.35	.60
Eckford's mixed	.5	.10	.15	.20	.30	.50
Common mixed	.5	.10	.15	.20	.25	.40
Cupid's mixed (dwarf)	.5	.15	.25	.35	.60	1.00

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. It has no insect enemies or disease. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of blooms from July to Nov.

Fine Hybrid Varieties.—Red.

Admiral Courbet.—Tall spike; large carmine-violet flowers; white blotch, streaked cherry-rose. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Richard Coeur-de-Lion.—Fine spike of large flowers of a bright crimson-red color flamed and edged with garnet; lower petals spotted and blotched golden yellow. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Bayard.—Large, carmine-red flowers, slightly tinged with lilac, and delicately banded with white in the center of the petals. Postpaid, each, 35c.

Conquête.—Large and fine flower; bright cherry-red, with a conspicuous pure white blotch, upper petals striped with delicate rose. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Tour du Monde.—Fine erect spike, flowers cherry-red, darker towards the edges, white blotches edged rosy lilac. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Buffalo Bill.—Large spike of cherry-red flowers, with blotch and center stripe, the color of fresh butter; petals slightly margined with violet. Postpaid, each, 35c.

Rose.

Leviathan.—Very tall spike of enormously large flowers of a very delicate bright-rose color, flamed and striped with carmine; amaranth blotch on creamy white ground. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Pyramide.—Perfect spike, broader at the lower part than at the top; large, well-expanded orange-rose. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Scepter de Flore.—Large flowers with white throat; the richest rose color at the circumference of the petals, spotted with carmine; lower petals slightly blotched with carmine and a pure white band. Postpaid, each, 20c.

D'Artagnan.—Splendid, very large flowers, of a coppery-rose color, going into slaty-rose at the edges of the petals; brown stripes. Handsome variety. Postpaid, each, 35c.

Lilac.

Leander.—Extra large; lilac shading off to carmine, white band in the middle of each petal and white blotch on lower petals. Postpaid, each, 10c.

La Perle.—Splendid spike, with large flowers; pure lilac blotched with violet carmine on the lower petals. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts.—Delicate lilac tinged with rose, flamed rosy-purple; spike very long, flowers unusually large. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Enchantresse.—Beautiful dense spike, of well opened, very large flowers, of a satiny pale lilac. White, streaked violet; red on one or two petals; tall variety, extra fine. Postpaid, each, 35c.

Orange.

Benvenuto.—Brilliant light orange-red, white blotch. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Paul Soleillet.—Well arranged spike with large brilliant orange red flowers. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Prof. Sargent.—Admirable spike of very large, intense orange-colored flowers, suffused with scarlet; faint amaranth blotch on a rosy white ground. Postpaid, each, 35c.

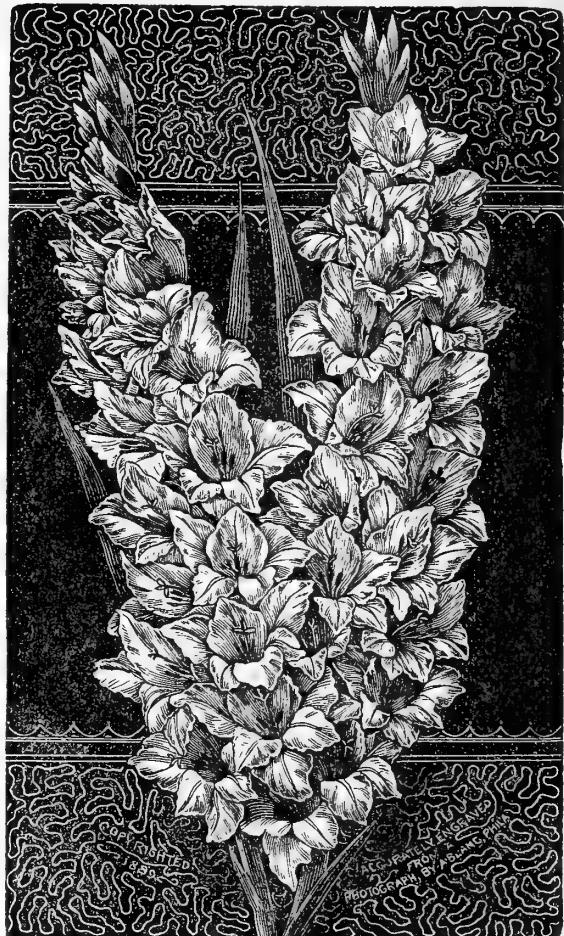
Collections of Gladioli.

We offer the following assortments of our own selection, put up a dozen in a package, postpaid, at the special prices quoted.

	PER DOZ.
Gladioli, mixed all colors.....	\$0.50
Assortment of named bulbs as listed, except white and yellow.....	.75
Assortment of whites.....	1.00
Assortment of yellows.....	1.00
Assortment of twelve choice named varieties.....	1.00
Assortment of Lemoine spotted varieties.....	1.00

NOTE.—Named Hybrids @ 5c. each, 50c. per dozen, postpaid.

" " " 20c. " \$2.00 " "



GLADIOLUS.

Scarlet.

Brenchleyensis.—Vermillion scarlet. Postpaid, ea. 5c.

Gerbe de Feu.—Spike long, dazzling scarlet flowers, creamy white blotch. Grand effect. Postpaid, ea. 10c.

Flamboyant.—Beautiful spike of large flowers, fiery scarlet. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Hercules.—Very large flowers, fine spike, velvety scarlet, streaked orange-red, violet blotch, mauve ground. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Vermillion.—Spike tall, scarlet flowers, slightly blood-red at the edges. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Strombol.—Large, well rounded expanded flowers, deepest scarlet; pure white blotch. Postpaid, ea. 35c.

White.

Angèle.—White, showy and effective. Each, 5c.

Imaithée.—Pure white, large violet-red blotch; corolla velvety-violet, lower petals slightly tinged lilac. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Shakespeare.—White; slightly suffused carmine-rose; large, rosy blotch. Postpaid, each, 10c.

Snow-White.—Pure snow-white, the only pure-white gladiolus in existence. It has large, well-opened flowers, and an enormous spike of the most perfect and beautiful shape. Postpaid, each, 20c.

Triomphe de Paris.—Large, beautiful flowers, creamy-white, slightly striped lilac; small carmine blotch shaded gold-yellow. Very fine, having a profusion of flowers all round the spike, forming quite a bouquet. Postpaid, each, 35c.

Yellow.

Isaac Buchanan.—Very fine yellow. Postpaid. Each 5c.

Ophir.—Dark Yellow, purple blotch. Postpaid, each 10c.

Pepita.—Bright golden flowers, striped carmine at the edges of the petals. Postpaid, each 10c.

Tigridia.—Flowers salmon yellow, large, well open, capriciously flamed with rosy carmine. Postpaid, each 10c.

Diadème.—Spike of the largest and most open of the whole section of yellows. Pale yellow, slightly edged with rosy lilac. Postpaid, each 35c.

Named Hybrids @ 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.

" " " 35c. " \$4.00 " "

Show and Fancy Dahlias.

	EACH.	DOZ.	EACH.	DOZ.
A. D. Livoni, clear, soft pink.....	.15c.	\$1.50	Mrs. Cannel, buff yellow, edged with bright	
Arabella, rich sulphur, tinged pink.....	.15c.	1.50	cherry-red.....	.15c.
Storm King, dwarf, snow white.....	.30c.	3.00	President, white suffused, rosy lavender,	
Miss Mary Lomas, white suffused soft rosy lavender .....	.20c.	2.00	shaded darker.....	.15c.
				1.50

Decorative Dahlias.

Clifford W. Bruton, solid, clear, pure yellow; large, full double flowers.....	.15c.	1.50	lighter toward the center.....	.15c.	1.50
Nymphaea, an exquisite light pink, tinted			Oban, large rosy lavender .....	.15c.	1.50

Grand Duke Alexis, pure white, shaded with pink.....

.15c.

Henry Patrick, pure white.....

.15c.

1.50

Wm. Agnew, intense red, large flowers.....

.15c.

1.50

Mixed Dahlias.—10c. each; \$1.00 doz.

LILIES.

Lily bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure, adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will afford a slight protection to the bulbs and also materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce extra fine specimens plant the bulbs in pots early in the spring and raise them in the green house or house.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum. No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japanese lilies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or crimson spots, and the graceful form, brilliant color and exquisite fragrance make them very effective and desirable.

20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Lilium Speciosum Album. Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal. They are of great substance and very fragrant.

25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lilium Longiflorum. The pure white flowers resemble the well known Bermuda Easter Lily, and are very fragrant.

15c each, \$1.50 per dozen

Lilium Auratum. The glorious gold-banded lily of Japan, and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at edges into the white.

25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen,

Washingtonianum. Large, trumpet-shaped flowers, pure white. tinged purple or lilac; very fragrant.

20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Lily of the Valley. Well known and universally admired spring flowering plants. Also adapted to winter flowering, in the parlor or conservatory. The flowers are pure white, bell-shaped, freely produced and powerfully fragrant. All that is necessary for success is to set a few pips in a moist shady situation and the plants will rapidly increase and furnish an abundance of bloom. They are perfectly hardy and need no protection.

Best Berlin Pips, 40c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, postpaid.



LILUM AURATUM.

Water Lily. (Nymphaea odorata). white. 25c. ea. postpaid.



IRIS KÆMPFERI.

New Large-Flowered Japan Iris.

(IRIS KÆMPFERI).

Iris are of easy culture, requiring very little attention after once being planted. They do best in a light, rich, sandy soil, and in a sunny situation. Good drainage is very important. Some of them send up 10 or 12 flower spikes 3 feet high, each bearing 2 to 4 enormous blossoms, measuring 8 to 10 inches across, and of the most delicate and beautiful colors, markings and combinations; no other flowers excel them in richness. They require a liberal supply of water when growing.

Single mixed each, 15c. Per doz., \$1.25.

Double mixed, each 15c. Per doz., \$1.25.

Nursery Stock.

Packing Charges. Trees and bushes, to ship by freight, have the roots carefully packed and are well wrapped and baled. Our charges for packing nursery stock in shipping order are 25c. per 100 or less; larger quantities, 15c. per 100 or fraction thereof, or \$1.00 per 1000.

Apple Trees.

	10	100	1000
2-year-old.....	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$120
1-year-old, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.50	105
1-year-old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	90

Summer.

Red Astrachan.—Large, deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish-yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor; very productive; July.

Sweet Bough.—Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet; good bearer; August.

Red June.—Medium, oblong, deep red; excellent for table; one of the best early apples; July.

Early Harvest.—Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine; good for table and cooking; July.

Yellow Transparent.—A Russian apple, medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully matured, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid good; a free grower; August.

Golden Sweet.—Large, pale yellow, tender and rich; good for cooking and market; August.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—A beautiful Russian apple; large yellow, streaked with red; tree vigorous and very productive; juicy with rich sub-acid flavor; excellent in this valley on account of its dense foliage; August.

Autumn.

Alexander.—Large, conical; greenish-yellow, streaked with orange and brilliant bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish-white, of medium quality, very productive; September.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, yellowish-green; tree vigorous and very productive; flesh white, tender and mellow; one of the best fall apples; September.

Fameuse.—(Snow Apple.)—Medium, roundish; greenish-yellow, with streaks of deep red on sunny side; flesh remarkably white, very juicy; October.

Gravenstein.—Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp, with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous; August.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium, well shaped; yellow, with a very distinct red cheek on the sunny side; flesh white; pleasant sub-acid flavor. It has all the beauty of color of the pretty little Lady apple; excellent for the table and for cooking; August.

Rambo.—Medium, yellowish-white, streaked with pale yellow and red; tender, rich and sub-acid; very productive; October.

Red Beitzheimer.—A valuable German variety, very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh firm white, with brisk sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. This fruit is very showy and is worthy of extensive cultivation.

Twenty Ounce.—Large and showy; a good, sprightly fruit, though not very highly flavored; flesh coarse-grained, brisk sub-acid.

Waxen.—Fruit medium, roundish, slightly oblate; skin pale yellow, sprinkled with a few dots; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy sub-acid; one of the best for drying.

Winter.

Arkansas Black.—Medium to large, round or slightly conical; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching to black; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy; a long keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Baldwin.—Large, rounded; deep bright red; very productive. One of the best and most popular winter apples; December.

Ben Davis.—Medium to large; yellowish, almost entirely overspread with two shades of red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid; December to March.

Blue Pearmain.—Very large, roundish, inclined oblong; color dark, purplish red in large stripes on lighter ground; flesh yellowish; mild sub-acid; good.

Delaware Red (see Lawver).

Gano (Red Ben Davis).—Form conical, good size, smooth, deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper.

Gloria Mundi.—Very large, greenish-yellow, flesh coarse, tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking and drying; October.

Jonathan.—Medium, conical; light yellow, covered with red stripes; tender and juicy, with a sprightly vinous flavor; excellent for table or market; October and November.

King of Tompkins County.—Very large, globular; yellowish, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; October and November.

Lawver (Delaware Red).—Large, roundish, flat, mild sub-acid, very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of the extra late keepers.

Mammoth Black Twig, or Paragon.—Very large; bright red, pleasant sub-acid; tree remarkably vigorous and productive; fruit is often four inches in diameter; hangs well on the tree; fine late keeper.

Esopus Spitzenburg.—Large, oblong; yellowish ground, with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy with a delicious rich flavor.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish, greenish-yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish-red; flesh white, juicy, brisk sub-acid; valuable for market and cooking; November to January.

Rome Beauty.—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red, juicy and sub-acid; December to February.

Tolman's Sweet.—Medium size, pale, whitish yellow; slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table; October and November.

Roxbury Russet.—Medium, dull-green, covered with brownish russet when ripe; flesh greenish-white, with a rich sub-acid flavor; good to very good; October.

Stark.—Large, roundish, inclining to conical; greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red; thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. A long keeper and profitable market fruit.

Wealthy.—Medium; skin smooth; whitish-yellow shaded with deep red in the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; December to February.

Wine Sap.—Medium; yellow ground, streaked with red; tree thrives well on sandy, light soil; flesh yellow, with rich, high flavor; excellent for table, and one of the very finest cider fruits; November to February.

Wolf River.—Large and handsome; greenish-yellow, shaded with dark and light red; tree a strong grower and good bearer.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large, oblong; yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; one of the standard varieties in California; tree a good grower and very productive; succeeds well in this valley; October to January.

Yellow Newtown Pippin.—Large, skin smooth, golden yellow; flesh firm, crisp, juicy; one of the standard varieties in California; January to March.

Special Apples.

Bismarck.—Introduced from New Zealand and is one of the most promising of recent introductions; a tremendous bearer and one of the very best apples for hot climates. Fruit is of a beautiful golden-yellow color, of the largest size; very highly flavored and as a dessert apple has no equal; also suitable for cooking purposes. Ripens early and is a good keeper. 35c.

Salome.—Winter; long-keeper, annual bearer;

medium and uniform size; good quality. 25c.

Longfield.—Tree, free and upright grower; early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; yellow with blush on sunny side; rich, sub-acid. December to March. 25c

Clayton.—Winter; large, yellow, striped red; productive. 25c.

Winter Banana.—Winter; yellow, blush cheek; sub-acid; medium size. 50c.

Apricots.

	10	100	1000
1-year-old, 4 to 6 feet	2.50	20.00	150
1-year-old, 3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.50	

Moorpark.—Very large; yellowish green, brownish red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone; fine for canning and drying; it ripens rather unevenly, and bears irregularly.

Breda.—Medium size; orange color; one of the very best.

Crab Apples.

Per 10, \$1.50; Per 100, \$12.50.

Hyslop.—Large, dark crimson with bloom; very showy and popular on account of its size and hardiness. November to January.

Yellow Siberian.—Large, fine golden-yellow color.

Red Siberian.—Fruit an inch in diameter; very handsome tree; an erect, free grower.

Transcendent.—Fruit very large; tree immensely productive; juicy and crisp; skin yellow, striped with red; the best of its class for cider. September.

Florence Crab.—Size medium; red striped; early bearer. 50c.

Cherries.

	10	100	1000
2-year-old, 4 to 6 feet	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$ 150
1-year-old, 4 to 6 feet	2.00	15.00	125
1-year-old, 3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.50	100

Bing.—Originated with Seth Lewelling, from seed of Black Republican. Fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine, late; a good shipping variety.

Black Tartarian.—Largest size, irregular and uneven on the surface; flesh purplish, half tender and juicy; the best black cherry; June.

Kentish.—(See Early Richmond.)

Lambert.—Fruit of largest size and of fine quality; color deep rich red; flesh firm and of fine flavor; a fine market variety; ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau.

Lewelling (Black Republican).—Seedling raised by Seth Lewelling of Oregon; large size, black, sweet, with purplish flesh; late and a good shipper.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Anne).—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and

spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet, tree a rapid grower and immense bearer.

Early Richmond, or Kentish Medium.—Dark red; juicy, sprightly acid flavor; one of the best acid cherries, and unsurpassed for cooking purposes; very productive.

May Duke.—Large; rich dark red; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid; an excellent variety, and one of the earliest of its class.

Oregon.—Large, black, solid; free, vigorous and productive; a fine shipper.

Hoskins.—Originated in Oregon; large, dark brown; rich and juicy; one of the best; a good shipper.

Late Duke.—Large, light red; late and excellent; sub-acid.

We make a specialty of Top-work cherries on Black Mazzard stock. These trees are gum proof and the grafts do not bulge. Price, 2-year-head, 35c each; per 10, \$3.00. We can furnish the following varieties: Royan Ann, Lambert, Bing.

Peaches.

	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$ 125
3 to 4 feet	1.50	12.50	100

Early Crawford.—Very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, very sweet and excellent; middle of July.

Elberta.—Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Crawford's Early and Chinese Cling; very large; bright yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform, a regular bearer and strong grower; fruit very showy and a perfect freestone; one of the best marked varieties, selling at double the quotations of other peaches; ripens last of July. 25c.

Foster.—Large; yellow, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; very rich and juicy, and earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in many points; flesh is firmer, without so much red

at the stone, which is smaller; one of the very best for drying, market or canning.

Hale's Early.—Medium to large; skin greenish, mostly mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet; good for shipping; early in July.

Late Crawford.—Very large, roundish; yellow, with dark red cheeks; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; very popular and valuable for canning and drying.

Salway.—A large peach of English origin; creamy yellow with a brownish red cheek, flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with the orchardists; middle of September.

Pears.

	10	100	1000
2-year-old.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150
1-year-old, 4 to 6 feet.....	2.00	15.00	125
1-year-old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100

Summer.

Bartlett.—Large; skin very thin, clear, lemon-yellow, with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; the best summer pear in existence; thrives well in all parts of Oregon. The most popular of pears and highly esteemed for canning and shipping.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large; pale lemon-yellow, marbled with crimson on sunny side and thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh fine-grained and melting; with a rich vinous flavor; July.

Madeline.—Medium, pale yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh melting and juicy; the first early pear; June and July.

Seckel.—This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia; without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known; its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting.

Autumn.

Beurre Clairegeau.—Large; yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy and granular; one of the best varieties for transportation; one objectionable feature—drops badly before maturity; September.

Keiffer's Hybrid.—Large; skin rich golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor; tree very vigorous, an early bearer and very prolific.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—Large; greenish-yellow, brownish-red in the sun, marked with numerous gray dots; flesh juicy, melting; very prolific; September.

Winter.

Easter Beurre.—Large, roundish; often rather square in figure; yellowish-green, sprinkled with many russet dots and patches; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sweet, rich flavor; a most desirable winter pear and an excellent shipper; tree a rapid grower and abundant bearer; October to January.

Idaho.—The fruit is large and handsome. The skin is golden yellow, with russet spots. The flesh is nearly white, exceedingly fine-grained; very tender and fine flavor. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower; ripens last of September.

Vicar of Wakefield.—Valuable on account of its productiveness; very large and handsome, but of poor quality.

Winter Nellis.—Medium; skin yellowish-green, dotted with gray russet; flesh yellowish-white, fine-grained and abounding with juice of a rich, saccharine, aromatic flavor; thrives best in warm localities and is especially adapted to this valley, producing large crops regularly every year. An excellent shipper and good keeper; December.

Winter Bartlett.—This fine pear originated in Eugene, Oregon. The original tree stands in a door-yard of that city, and with possibly one or two exceptions, has borne a good crop for over twenty years. Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett in shape and appearance, but ripening four months later; skin yellow, slight blush on side exposed to the sun; perfectly smooth, sprinkled with large russet brown dots; flesh not quite as fine grained as the Bartlett, but tender, juicy and melting and with a flavor almost identical to the Bartlett. Trees in the nursery rows not growing as straight as the Bartlett, but fully as vigorous. This pear has been fruited for several years in this county and is undoubtedly one of the few pears of recent introduction promising any real merit. Its close resemblance to the Bartlett, fine flavor, unexcelled keeping qualities, combined with its lateness, places it in the front rank, as one of the finest of winter pears, worthy of extensive cultivation. In every way a grand pear. 5^{dc}

Plums.

	10	100	1000
1-year-old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100
1-year-old, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	90

Abundance.—Of Japanese origin. Fruit large and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, exceedingly productive; season very early.

Bradshaw.—Large; reddish-purple; juicy and pleasant; adheres partially to the stone; July.

Columbia.—Largest size, nearly globular; brownish-purple, dotted with fawn colored specks; rich, sugary and excellent; separates freely from the stone; August.

Clyman.—Originated in Napa Valley; mottled reddish-purple, with beautiful blue bloom; free stone; flesh firm and sweet; two weeks earlier than the Peach Plum, which it very much resembles, only it is not quite as large. Very valuable for shipping; tree very prolific, and a strong grower; June.

Damson.—Small, oval; skin purple; flesh melting, rather tart; October.

Green Gage.—Small; round; flesh pale green, melting and juicy; separates freely from the stone; one of the best flavored plums; July.

Peach.—Very large, shaped like a peach; skin brownish-red, flesh pale yellow, slightly coarse grained, but juicy; separates freely from the stone, very valuable for shipping, always commanding a high price.

Washington.—A fine, large plum; skin dull yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious; separates freely from the stone; August.

Yellow Egg.—Very large; skin of a deep golden color, covered with a white bloom; juicy, but rather acid; an excellent variety for cooking; very showy, and when fully ripe a most attractive dessert plum.

Reine Claude.—One of the best foreign varieties, as large as the Washington and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun.

Prunes.

	10	100	1000
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	90

Fellenberg.—(Large German Prune, Swiss Prune, Italian Prune.) Medium, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple, flesh greenish-yellow; separates freely from the stone. August.

French.—(Petite Prune d'Agen.)—Medium sized, egg-shaped; violet purple; sweet, rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other. September.

Silver.—Seedling of the Coe's Golden Drop; it is claimed that the tree is more vigorous and productive, while the fruit is larger and superior to

its parent; excellent for drying. September.

Hungarian.—(Grosse Prune d'Agen).—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping and drying variety.

Sugar.—Tree vigorous grower, early bearer. Fruit ripens twenty-eight days before the French; is four times as large and dries in half the time; flesh tender and rich in sugar; juice color dark purple. 50c. each.

Giant.—Largest prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each; retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Price, 25c.

Quinces.

	10	100
2-year-old.....	\$2.50	20.00
1-year-old.....	1.50	12.50

Apple or Orange.—Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring, very productive, the most popular variety. September.

Champion.—Large to very large; skin strongly russetted around the stem; below, a lively yellow; flesh cooks very tender; flavor is most delicious; more productive than the Orange, ripening two weeks later.

Meech's Prolific.—Prized highly in some sections.

New Quince.

Pineapple.—Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange Quince, but is smoother and more globular. Makes superior jelly; can be eaten raw, and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor, not equalled by any other quince. 50c. each.

Small Fruits, Berries, Etc.

Blackberries.

Per 10, 60c.; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

Evergreen.—Introduced from Oregon; beautiful laciniated foliage, which it retains all winter; berries long, black, sweet, rich and delicious; ripens from July to Nov. A fine berry for family use.

Kittatinny.—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; the most popular variety in California.

Lawton.—Fruit large, ripens late; very productive.

Black Cap Raspberries.

Per 10, 75c.; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Taylor's Prolific.—This is the most prolific and best flavored Black Cap known

Gregg.—Of good size, fine quality; very productive and hardy. Occupies the same position among black caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.

Currants.

Per 10, 75c.; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Black Naples.—Very large, black; valuable for jams and jellies.

Cherry.—Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and valuable market variety.

Victoria.—Large, bright red bunches, very long; an erect grower. Late; productive and very valuable.

Fay's Prolific.—A new currant, which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.

White Grape.—Large, yellowish-white; valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts.

North Star.—Strongest grower among red varieties; bunches average 4 inches in length; extra quality; very productive.

Gooseberries.

Per 10, 75c.; 100, \$5.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Downing.—Fruit good size, roundish oval, whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft and very good.

Oregon Champion.—Berries very large, brownish-red color; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush strong, not very thorny; very prolific bearer.

Grapes.

	10	100	1000
1-year-old	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$60.00
2-year-old	1.50	12.50	
Extra large roots, each	25c.		

Concord.—Large, black grape; bunches compact; berries, round sweet and pleasant.

Eaton.—Bunches very large and compact; berries, large, round, covered with thick blue bloom; skin thick; a very showy grape.

Moore's Diamond.—A most desirable new white grape; originated in Brighton, New York; bunch large, berry greenish-white, with yellow tinge, when fully ripe; flesh juicy, and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

Niagara.—Bunch medium; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough; pale yellow, with whitish bloom; flesh tender and sweet; vine vigorous and productive. One of the best white grapes.

Moore's Early.—Bunch medium; berry very large, resembling Concord in quality, but more pulp, and is ten days earlier.

Worden.—Bunch very large and compact; berry large, black; an improved Concord.

Campbell's Early.—A fine new grape raised by the late George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm but tender, the seeds are few, easily separated from the pulp; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower. 25c.

Delaware.—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early; berries small, light red.

Logan Berries.

Per 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Logan Berry.—Originated with Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Cal., from whom it derives its name. This berry is unlike any in previous existence, a hybrid between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. The fruit is sometimes an inch and one-quarter long dark red, as large as the largest blackberry, and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry

and raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. Seeds small, soft and few. Fruit ripens early, just after strawberries, nearly all being gone before blackberries become plentiful. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam it is without an equal..

Raspberries.

Per 10, 60c.; 100, \$2.50; 1000, 20.00.

Cuthbert.—Berries very large; deep rich crimson; good for shipping; the most popular of all raspberries; stands the sun and heat well.

Red Antwerp.—Earlier and about the size of the Cuthbert, rich flavor, bright red, and a good market or home berry for this climate.

Strawberries.

100, 50c.; 1000, \$4.00.

Sharpless.—This old and well known sort is still very popular, and is probably more extensively cultivated than any other variety; fruit large, bright scarlet; flesh light red; moderately firm, sweet, rich and of good flavor; very profitable for market and also for house use.

Clark's Seedling.—The berry that has made Hood River famous. Best shipper; berries large, firm and of delicious flavor. Vines bear large crops and it is specially adapted to dry soil.

Wilson.—The old standard for shipping; a heavy bearer of fine, moderate size berries; sharp acid flavor and the leading sort for canning.

Magoon.—Originated by Mr. Magoon near Portland. Berry large, firm and excellent sub-acid flavor; bears heavily, and throughout the season, being a little later than the Wilson. Specially adapted to Western Oregon and Washington.

Ornamental Trees.

Deciduous.

Beech, European (*Fagus*)—A beautiful tree attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. 6 feet, each 60c.

Purple Leaved—Foliage is deep purple in the Spring, changing to crimson in the Fall. Price, \$2.00.

Birch, European White (*Betula*)—Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful with silver bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit. Price, 75c.

Purple Leaved—A variety having purple foliage.

Western Catalpa (*Speciosa*)—A hardy variety said to have originated in the Western States; valuable for forest and ornamental planting. 12 feet, price \$1.25 up.

Dogwood, American—10 to 12 feet, per 10, \$5.00, per 100, \$40; 8 to 10 feet, per 10, \$4.00, per 100, \$30.00; 6 to 8 ft., 10, \$3, 100, \$25; 4 to 6 ft., 10, \$2.50, 100, \$20.00.

Elm, American White (*Ulmus*)—A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees. 12 feet, each 60c. up.

American Black—A variety of the above of erect habit. 12 feet, each 60c up.

Cork-bark—A valuable shade tree, and very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides. 12 feet, each 75c.

English or French (*Campestris*)—An erect tree of rapid, compact growth, with dark green foliage; very robust, attaining an immense size. One of the best in this valley. 12 feet, each 75c.

Fringe Tree (*Chionanthus*)—A small native tree with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Each 50c.

Horse Chestnut, European (*Aesculus*)—A handsome tree or regular form, with showy foliage, and covered in the spring with spangles of showy, white-tinged, red flowers. A very ornamental tree. 10 feet, each 75c.

Red-flowering—A smaller tree; and producing deep red flowers; very ornamental and well adapted to lawn culture. 10 feet, each \$1.00.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud, American (*Cercis*)—A medium-sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. A very fine ornamental tree. Thrives well in this valley. 3 feet, each 75c.

Linden American (*Tilia*)—A rapid-growing, large-sized tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 12 feet, each 50c to 75c; 4 to 6 feet, per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.

European—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, better suited to our climate than the former variety. 12 feet, each 75c to \$1.00.

Locust, Honey—A handsome, hardy tree, with small foliage and formidable thorns. 10 feet, each 50c.

Magnolia, Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A majestic, pyramidal-growing tree, with large, conspicuous leaves and yellowish-white flowers; fruit when green, resembles a cucumber, hence the name. 6 to 8 feet, each \$1.50.

Stellata—A beautiful dwarf species, producing pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April; earlier than any other magnolia. 3 feet, each \$1.50.

Maiden Hair Tree or Gingko (*Salisburia*)—A remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines. 8 feet, each \$1.00.

Maple, English or Cork-barked (*compestre*)—A native of Europe, a slow-growing, stocky, tree of compact, roundish habit, and with rough bark full of deep fissures. 10 to 12 feet, each 50c. to 75c.

Norway (*platanoides*)—From Europe; a large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden. 10 to 12 feet, each 50c to 75c.

Silver or Soft (*Eriocarpem*)—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above; silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree. 10 to 12 feet, each 50c to 75c.

Sugar (*saccharinum*)—a well known native tree of stately growth; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; and also very desirable as an ornamental shade tree. 10 to 12 feet, each 50c to 75c.

Sycamore (*psuedo platanus*)—A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash gray colored bark. 12 to 16 feet, each 60c up.

Mountain Ash, American (*Sorbus domestica*)—Tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries. 10 feet, ea. 50c. 4 to 6 feet, per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00.

European—Fine tree, with dense and regular head, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 10 feet, each 75c.

Oak, Scarlet (*coccinea*)—Rapid growing pyramidal tree; especially remarkable in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet. 16 feet, each \$1.25.

Plum, Purple-leaved (*Prunus pissardi*)—Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple. The fruit from its formation is also purple until it ripens. Introduced from Persia. 6 feet, each 75c.

Poplar, Carolina—Vigorous growing variety, with large, bright green leaves. 12 feet, each 50c.

Lombardy—Very rapid, erect-growing tree, with tall, spiry, form; very desirable in landscape gardening. 12 feet, each 50c.

Thorn, Double White—Has small, double, white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. 6 feet, each \$1.50.

Double Red (New) Flowers in clusters; very double, large and full, and of a deep, crimson color; superior to any of its color. 6 feet, each \$1.50.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A rapid-growing tree, with rich, glossy foliage; flowers tulip-shaped, greenish-yellow; a very fine shade tree. 12 feet, each \$1.00.

Walnut, American Black (*Juglans*)—Native species of great size and majestic habit; bark very dark and deeply furrowed; a very fine shade tree. 10 to 12 feet, each 60c.

Deciduous Weeping.

Birch, Cut-leaved—Charming tree, with deeply lacinated foliage. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree. Price, \$1.25 up.

Elm, Camperdown—Vigorous branches, having a uniform weeping habit, over-lapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head. The leaves are

large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. 6 feet, each \$1.50; 8 feet, \$2.50.

Mulberry, Teas' Russian—Very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. One of the most graceful of weeping trees. 8 feet, each \$2.00.

Willow, Common—(*babylonica*)—The well-known weeping willow. 10 feet, each 75c.

Deciduous Shrubs.

Almond, Double Red (*Amygdalus*)—Beautiful shrub, bearing double rose-like flowers before any leaves appear. 3 feet, each 75c.

Double White—Same as above only the flowers are white. 3 feet, each 75c.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—These beautiful shrubs are now universally popular. They bloom very freely, and being easily cared for, are worthy of a place in every garden. Our collection comprises double and single sorts, from purple white to violet. 3 feet, each 50c.

Berberry, Purple-leaved (*Berberis*)—Very pretty shrub, with purple foliage; fruit is acid, and is highly esteemed for preserving. Very effective in groups or masses, or planted by itself. 3 to 4 ft., ea. 50c.

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub)—A very desirable shrub with fragrant wood and rich foliage; flowers are a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Chamaecerasus, Alberti (Upright Honeysuckle)—Violet bell-shaped flower; leaves narrow, of somewhat creeping habit. 3 feet, each 50c.

Deutzia, crenata candidissima—Fine double white flowers. 4 feet, each 50c.

Euonymus (Spindle Tree)—A tall-growing shrub, leaves turn scarlet in the Fall. Produces medium-sized scarlet berries. 3 to 5 feet, each 50c.

Filbert, Purple-leaved (*Corylus*)—Large bush, with large, dark purple leaves; makes a very effective contrast when planted among green foliaged plants. 3 feet, each 75c.

Forsythia or Golden Bell—A very pretty class of shrubs, of medium size, natives of China and Japan. Covered very early in the Spring before the leaves appear with drooping yellow flowers. 3 feet, each 50c.

Hydrangea, Paniculata grandiflora—A magnificent shrub, with pure white flowers, in great pyramidal panicles, produced in August; one of the finest flowering shrubs. 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet 75c.

Lilac, Common Purple—The well-known purple lilac. 3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

Common White—Flowers white; branches and buds green. 4 to 5 feet, each 75c.

Persian—Small foliage, bright purple flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 75c.

Quince, Alba (*Cydonia*)—A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and blush flowers. 3 feet, ea. 75c.

Japonica—Remarkable for the brilliancy of its blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color. The fruit is deliciously fragrant, but is not edible. 3 feet, each 75c.

Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*)—Grows ten to twelve feet high; much admired for its feathery inflorescences, that cover the whole surface of the tree in Mid-Summer. 4 feet, each 50c.

Snowball (*Viburnum*)—A very handsome ornamental shrub, covered with terminal corymbs of pure white flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 6 feet, 75c.

Spirea, Thunbergii—Of graceful habit, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage yellowish-green; flowers small, white, appearing very early in the Spring. 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 6 feet, 75c.

Van Houttei—One of the very best. In the flowering season the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. 4 to 6 feet, each 75c.

Tamarix, Gellica—Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery in appearance, branches long and slender. Flowers pink, small, but very numerous, giving the plant a very showy appearance. 4 to 5 feet, each 75c.

Tee Peony—Beautiful shrub, producing in spring immense flowers, very double and strikingly colored. Price, \$1.50.

Weigelia, candida—One of the best; flowers pure white, borne in great profusion. 4 feet, each 50c.

rosea—Of erect, compact growth; handsome rose-colored flowers. 4 feet, each 50c.

Climbing and Trailing Plants.

Ampelopsis, quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—The common American ivy, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent color. One of the finest vines for covering walls or verandas. Price, 25c.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy)—This is the handsome creeper so generally used for covering brick, stone and wooden walls. When once established the vine grows very rapidly and clings to the wall with the greatest tenacity. The leaves are of a shining, glossy green, taking on beautiful autumnal coloring. Flowers small, followed by dense clusters of deep blue berries. Price, 35c.

Bignonia grandiflora (Trumpet Vine)—A moderate climber with large, orange-scarlet flowers; very showy when in full bloom. A beautiful object when trained to a stake and made to assume the form of a standard shrub or tree. Price, 50c.

radicans—Similar to the preceding, but a stronger and more rapid climber. Flowers smaller. Very desirable for covering old trunks of trees. Price, 50c.

Clematis, flammula—An old variety, prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and remarkable dark green leaves. Price, 75c.

Jackmanii—Large, intense, violet-purple flowers, remarkable for their richness. Price, \$1.00.

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*)—A very rapid and dense climber, with heart-shaped leaves, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers. Price, 50c.

Honeysuckle, Balleana—A vigorous climber, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; Evergreen. Price, 50c.

Silk Vine (*Periploca*)—An exceedingly rapid grower, reaching up to a great height, with shining, long, narrow leaves and clusters of purple-brown blossoms. Price, 50c.

Virginia Creeper—See Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

Wisteria, Double Purple—A rare variety with long clusters of double, pale-blue flowers. Price, 50c.

White—A very choice variety, a vigorous grower, with long racemes of pure white flowers. Price, 75c.

Hedge Plants.

Box Tree (*Buxus*)—Makes a fine low hedge for small gardens. Per 100, 3-inch \$5.00; 6 inch \$10.00.

Privet (California).—Very extensively used, and needs but little care making an evergreen hedge in this climate. Per 100, \$3.00.

Evergreen Shrubs.

Arbor Vitae—Chinese Golden—One of the most elegant and justly popular of the Arbor Vitae; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assumes a beautiful golden tint in the spring. 18-inch, each 75c.

Cypress, Lawsoniana—A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucus hue. 18 to 24-inch, ea. 75c

Holly, European (Ilex)—A small tree, with shining, dark green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the

oak in form. In winter the tree is covered with bright red berries. 10 to 15 inches, \$2.50; 8 to 12 inches, \$1.

Spruce, Norway (excelsa)—An elegant tree; a lofty, rapid grower and of pyramidal form; the branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree is twenty feet high. 3 to 5 feet, each \$1.00.

Juniper, Compacta—A dense, green, evergrowing shrub; may be trimmed into most any shape; grows about 6 to 7 feet high. 1 foot, each 75c.

Flowering and Ornamental Plants.



Prices given are for ONE-YEAR-OLD PLANTS, grown in 2½ and 3-inch pots. They are healthy and vigorous plants, with an abundance of roots. These are sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price quoted. All plants are distinctly labeled, and we guarantee safe arrival at destination.

Our TWO-YEAR-OLD BUSHES are 18 to 24 inches high, according to variety, strong and well branched, and will produce flowers in a short time after planting. They are too large to be sent by mail, and are sent by express at expense of buyer.

Orders for these large roses should be forwarded early. We cannot ship them after April 15th, for by that date the season is so far advanced that they cannot be transplanted successfully.

Eight Grand New Varieties of Ever Blooming Roses.

One Size Only. Price 20c. Each; Set of Eight Sorts, \$1.25.

Admiral Dewey.—A fine new hybrid tea rose of largest size and sterling merit. The ground color is a light flesh tint, almost white, suffused with a beautiful blush, deepening to a rosy blush in the center.

Francis E. Willard.—A magnificent new white variety, pure in color, full and perfect in form.

Clara Barton.—Rare shade of amber pink, entirely different from any other rose we know of.

Helen Gould.—An elegant new variety of the popular Hybrid Tea Class. Flowers very large and full, produced in wonderful profusion. Color, bright glowing carmine of a most beautiful shade.

Lady Dorothy.—Color, deep saffron, with very rich shades of orange and chrome yellow in the center; surpassing in coloring the beautiful variety, Sunset.

Liberty.—Color rich fiery ruby, shaded deep crimson. Fragrance exquisite. Without doubt the finest ever-blooming crimson rose in existence.

Souv. de Catherine Guillot.—Color, coppery carmine, center shaded orange. Flowers large, full, finely shaped and very sweet. Vigorous in growth and a free bloomer.

Virginia B. Cox.—Color vivid crimson of the richest shade; very free in growth and bloom, being covered with flowers during the entire season.

New Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Price, postpaid, 20c. each; Set of six sorts, \$1.00; 2-year-old plants, 40c.

Clio.—Flowers flesh color; shaded in the center with rosy pink; very large, fine globular form, and freely produced.

Captain Haywards.—Flowers large and bold; color intense, growing red; free blooming; hardy, upright grower.

Helen Keller.—Color, deep, rosy pink; flowers large, full, very fragrant, of perfect imbricated form. A rose of great merit.

Jubilee.—Deep crimson red, shaded velvety maroon; fairly glows with its warmth of coloring, and has a rich, velvety finish, seldom seen in a rose.

Marchioness of Londonderry.—Color, ivory white, tinted peach. Free flowering, highly perfumed and splendid foliage.

Roger Lamberlin.—Color glowing crimson; edge of petals marked with a white band. A unique and remarkable variety.

Tom Wood.—Brilliant cherry red color; flowers very large and freely produced all season long. A new Irish variety of great merit.

Royal Collection of Choice New Roses.

Price, postpaid, 15c. each; four for 50c.; Set of ten, \$1.15; 2-year-old plants 40c. each.

General Robert E. Lee.—Elegant long, pointed buds of a deep orange yellow. The color is so rich and peculiar as to attract attention wherever seen. 15 cents each.

Golden Gate.—Creamy white; center and base of petals soft golden yellow, exquisitely bordered with clear rose; buds long and pointed. One of the finest and most beautiful new roses. Its extraordinary size and free-blooming qualities commend it to every one who wishes the finest roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—This is one of the grandest of all roses. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size. Color, pure white. We have no hesitancy in saying that this rose is unequaled by any other variety of its color. A grand garden rose on account of its vigorous growth, and hardiness.

Madame Caroline Testout.—A grand new rose of the La France type, but with flowers larger and finer. Color, bright, satiny pink; very fragrant and free in bloom. One of the handsomest roses in our collection, and should be planted extensively.

Madame Wagram.—A rampant grower, with very large, full flowers of a magnificent satin rose color; can be highly recommended for bedding purposes. Extra fine.

Maman Cochet.—This is one of the most beautiful new Tea roses that has been introduced

in years. The growth is vigorous, with rich, healthy foliage and extra large flowers on long, stout stems, very double and simply exquisite when in bud or half-blown. The color is a deep, rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose; makes charming bunches of long-stemmed flowers when cut.

White Maman Cochet.—The name describes this new rose—pure white, grand substance, immense size, exquisitely fragrant and a free bloomer. It inherits all the good points of that grand variety, Maman Cochet. Buds long and pointed, keeping a long time when cut. We cannot speak too highly of this rose.

Princess Bonnie.—Outer petals are a rich, solid crimson, more vivid than "Jack," while the inner side of the center ones at the base is streaked with white.

Souvenir President Carnot.—Flowers of large size, of exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals; buds long and pointed, similar to Nipheta, but very much larger, and all borne on long, stiff, erect stems. Color delicate rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center. A very profuse bloomer.

Sunset.—This grand rose is a favorite wherever known. The color is a rich golden amber, or old gold, elegantly shaded, and buds are extra large, full, finely formed and deliciously perfumed. 15 cents each.

Prize Collection of Choice Ever Blooming Roses.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of thirteen sorts, \$1.00; 2-year-old plants, 35c. each.

Bridesmaid.—A fine, clear dark pink, the counterpart of Catherine Mermet in size and shape of flower and habit of growth, but much deeper in color and vastly more beautiful; exquisitely formed buds, very large, long and pointed, and borne on stout stems. A grand rose.

Bon Silene.—The buds are very handsome and produced in great profusion. Color, dark, rosy carmine. A general favorite.

Duchesse Marie Salviata.—Color, chrome orange, shaded rose flesh; center pure saffron; beautiful long, pointed buds; sweet violet scented. 15 cents each.

La France.—Perhaps no rose is better known or more highly valued than La France. Both flowers and buds are of grand size. Color, a silvery rose, changing to pink. A general favorite and the sweetest of all roses.

La Princess Vera.—Rich ivory white, beautifully shaded and veined with coppery yellow and pale blush. A beautiful rose, and one of the very best.

Madame Francisca Kruger.—The striking color of this handsome rose places it at the front as a bud-producer in the open ground. It is closely allied to Catherine Mermet in everything save color, which is deeply shaded coppery yellow. One of the finest roses in existence.

Madame Martha du Bourg.—This is a lovely rose; the color is a fine creamy pink, with rosy flesh center. The buds and sometimes the flowers are beautiful apricot yellow, flushed with fine orange red.

Madame Philemon Cochet.—Color, delicate pink, shaded salmon; flowers cup-shaped, borne in great profusion.

Madame Scipion Cochet.—Vigorous in growth with fine, healthy foliage; color, pale rose, shaded with clear yellow, making a charming combination of coloring. One of the best.

Papa Gontier.—A magnificent red rose; flowers large and semi-double; a vivid cherry red color, shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; free growing, and flowering very profusely. One of the very best and most valuable for open ground. No other red Tea rose can compare with it.

Perle des Jardins.—This magnificent yellow Tea rose still retains its position as one of the finest and most beautiful roses of its color ever produced. The color is a clear golden yellow, an indescribably rich and beautiful shade, and entirely distinct from any other variety. The flowers are extra large, of great substance, and full to the center. Beautiful both in bud and open flower.

Rainbow.—An elegant new striped rose, bearing freely beautiful buds and flowers of large size; color, a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with brilliant crimson, elegantly shaded and toned with rich amber; very fragrant and exquisitely beautiful. The opening flowers shaded with yellow and tawny buff, center deep yellow; flowers large, full and globular, produced in greatest profusion.

The Queen.—Pure snow white; makes finely formed buds, and is equally beautiful in open flower. We esteem this highly.

White La France.—This magnificent new rose is a Pure White La France, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush, decidedly clouding the depths of its broad petals; the buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed; the fragrance is delicious. It is a free, continuous bloomer.

Banner Collection of Ever-Blooming Roses.

Price, postpaid, 15c. each; Set of fourteen sorts, \$1.00; 2-year-old plants, 35c. each.

Belle Siebrecht.—A true, solid pink of the richest shade; a rare color. The flowers are sweetly perfumed and large, beautifully formed, and of that long, tapering shape, with high center; and when half-blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. 15 cents each.

Bougere.—This is a superb Rose; extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color, bronze rose, delicately shaded with lilac.

Catherine Mermet.—A very beautiful Tea rose, valued highly for its beautiful buds. Faultless in form, and charming in every shade of color, from the purest silvery rose to the exquisite blend of yellow and rose which illuminates the base of the petals.

Duchesse de Brabant.—Color a soft rosy flesh, changing to deep rose, shaded amber and salmon; delightful tea scent; beautiful buds and flowers. A rose having every desirable quality.

Etoile de Lyon.—Sulphur yellow, deeper in the center; very large, full, and of fine form. One of the finest yellow roses.

Isabella Sprunt.—Bright canary yellow; large, beautiful buds; valuable for cut flowers; very sweet tea scent; profuse bloomer.

J. B. Varrone.—Intense scarlet crimson; beautifully shaded with buff rose at the center; another rich and rare color in the rose family.

Madame Falcot.—Lovely apricot yellow flowers, very beautiful in bud state. Chaste and elegant.

Madame Lombard.—A first-class rose for bedding; extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color, a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn, beautifully shaded with carmine; an elegant rose.

Marie Guillot.—A splendid rose, first-class in every respect. Color, pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged pale yellow.

Marie Van Houtte.—Of a fine, faultless straw-yellow color; outer petals washed and outlined with bright, rosy carmine; occasionally the whole flower will be suffused with light pink.

Maurice Rauvier.—Flowers of immense size, and quite double, and of splendid form; color, soft, tender rose, shaded and varied with red. One of the finest roses in existence; should be in every collection.

Meteor.—Remarkably rich, dark velvety crimson, with no tinge of purple to mar its beauty. Curving. It is a vigorous, bushy grower, with healthy, bright foliage of the deepest green.

The Bride.—The finest white rose ever offered. The buds are very large and of exquisite form, and the full flower is very double, measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter.

Ever-Blooming Climbing Roses.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of six sorts, 50c.; 2-year-old plants, 35c. each.

Climbing Safrano.—A beautiful pillar rose, being a strong climber. Color, orange yellow or deep saffron; good size, full and sweet.

La Marque.—Flowers of good size, borne in large clusters, which are the distinctive features of the rose. Established plants bear thousands of blossoms. Color, pure white. One of the best-known varieties.

Madame Alfred Carriere.—Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet, and a most profuse bloomer; color, rich creamy white, faintly tinged pale yellow.

Marechal Neil.—A magnificent deep golden yellow variety: so famous as to need no description. Grown the world over for its immense yellow flowers. The finest rose of its color in existence.

Reine Marie Henriette.—A strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, full and of fine form; color, glowing crimson, elegantly shaded. One of the best climbers.

William A. Richardson.—Color, rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine. A very beautiful variety, having few equals.

Four Finest New Climbing Roses.

Price, postpaid, 15c. each; Set of four sorts, 50c.; 2-year-old plants, 40c. each.

Climbing La France.—Identical with the well-known La France, except that it has a vigorous climbing habit. A rampant climber, flowering continuously all the season. One of the finest climbing roses. 15 cents each.

Climbing Meteor.—A strong, free-growing climbing rose, that, under favorable conditions, will make shoots 12 to 15 feet in a single season; very free flowering, producing all through the growing season its rich dark, velvety crimson flowers, perfectly double, and in size and finish equal to the best hybrid perpetuals. 15 cents.

Climbing Perle des Jardins.—Same as the grand old Perle des Jardins, and equally good in every way, but of vigorous climbing habit; flowers, golden yellow, of immense size. 15 cents each.

Climbing Wootton.—A climbing variety of this fine red rose that is bound to be very popular. It is a very strong, rapid grower, throwing long, thick canes, and bearing large clusters of true Woottons. 15 cents each.

The Four Ramblers.

Price, postpaid, 10c each. The set of four for 35c. 2-year-old plants, 40c each.

Crimson Rambler.—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had in years. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose. The flowers grow in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying 30 to 40 blooms; the flowers are 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time. The color is a bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

Yellow Rambler.—A new, hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in large clusters; flowers of medium size, in immense clusters.

White Rambler.—Of German origin, and in habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming, form of flowers and hardiness it is said to be identical with Crimson Rambler, of which it is a blood relative, but that the flowers are pure snow-white and sweetly scented.

Pink Rambler.—What is said of White Rambler applies equally to this, except the color of the flowers is pure, shiny rose; the partially open buds being bright, light carmine, thus producing a strong and pleasing contrast.

New Japanese Trailing or Memorial Roses.

Price, postpaid, 10c each; Set of five sorts 40c.; 2-year-old plants, 40c each.

Triumph.—Luxuriant foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers two inches in diameter; beautifully imbricated and well formed; very sweet scented.

Pink Roamer.—The single flowers which are produced in close heads, are nearly two inches in diameter, bright, rich pink, with almost a white center which lightens up the orange-red stamens.

Wichuriana (The Memorial Rose)—This hardy and lasting rose creeps over the ground like ivy. The leaves are glossy dark green. The flowers,

which are borne very profusely during July, are large, pure white, single, with yellow center and have a strong Wild Rose fragrance.

South Orange Perfection.—Produces multitudes of the most perfectly formed double flowers; color, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite.—The double flowers are over two inches in diameter and of a beautiful rose color, similar to the Bridesmaid, and deliciously fragrant.

Hybrid Perpetual.

Price, postpaid, 10c each; Set of twelve sorts, \$1.00. 2-year-old plants, 40c each.

Captain Christy.—Color, a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the center to a rosy crimson; flowers very large, sweet and exquisitely beautiful.

Coquette des Blanches (Ball of Snow.)—Pure snow white flowers of good size, borne in large clusters; very double, of perfect form and quite fragrant; a persistent bloomer; one of the very best white varieties.

Giant of Battles.—This is still esteemed as one of the very best red roses; very large, double, full and sweet; excellent.

Gloire Lyonnaise.—Color, chamois yellow, deepest at the center, passing to creamy white; large, full, sweet and very distinct.

General Jacqueminot.—Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety; exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds, and is highly esteemed as one of the best and most desirable for open ground.

Louis Van Houtte.—Brilliant vinous crimson; large, full and fragrant; an excellent sort.

Marchionesse of Lorne.—This beautiful rose produces flowers of an exceedingly rich, fulgent rose color; slightly shaded in the center with vivid carmine; they are large and very sweet, full and

finely cupped shape; petals large and buds long and handsome; truly perpetual habit, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. 15 cents each.

Mrs. John Laing.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continuing to bloom profusely until late autumn; color, a soft, delicate pink, with a satiny tinge.

Paul Neyron.—Deep, shining rose, double and handsomely formed; blooms freely, and is unusually strong and vigorous; the largest variety in existence, and one of the most desirable for the garden.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; one of the darkest roses, and very handsome; regarded as the best of its color.

Ulrich Brunner.—This is really a magnificent rose; extra large, bold flowers, full and globular; petals large and of a good substance; color, rich, glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; a good grower and free bloomer; one of the best for forcing. 15 cents each.

Vick's Caprice.—Flowers very large ground color, soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. A novelty of great merit.

Jubilee Collection of New Carnations.

This collection includes the very finest new varieties. All bear flowers of fine proportions on long, stout stems and in great profusion. Price, 15c each; 4 for 50c. Set of 10 sorts, \$1.00.

America.—Soft scarlet, very large and handsome. Flowers borne on magnificent stems and in great profusion.

Empress.—Magnificent large flowers of a beautiful, deep, brilliant scarlet-maroon color; pronounced the richest shade of color yet seen in carnations.

Gold Nugget.—Deep golden yellow, splashed and striped with red; a very rich combination of colors, and a novelty of much merit.

Lily Dean.—Flowers are a pure satiny white, and marked and shaded with rosy pink. A perfect beauty.

Mrs. James Dean.—Flowers very large, center round and full; color a delicate flesh pink, with a very strong clove fragrance.

Mrs. George Bradt.—The very largest and most beautifully formed Carnations. Color clear, white ground, delicately and very evenly marked with bright scarlet.

Jubilee.—Color richest shade of intense scarlet ever seen in a Carnation; flowers massive and of great substance.

Flora Hill.—Enormous size, full and double; under the most ordinary culture produces immense white flowers throughout the entire season.

Storm King.—A magnificent white Carnation; very large, full, symmetrical, snow-white flowers, borne on stems 18 inches in length; deeply fringed and sweetly scented.

Sweet Briar.—A lovely variety, with fine flowers of the same fresh, delightful shade of pink as seen in the Sweetbriar Rose; the fragrance is delightful.

Meteor Collection of Choice Carnations.

Price, postpaid, 10c each; Six for 50c.; Set of 14 sorts, \$1.00.

American Flag.—A most distinct and novel variety; regularly striped, vivid scarlet and purest white; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Dr. Smart.—Ground color, cream white, suffused and margined with bright crimson; deliciously fragrant and very free.

Evaline.—One of the finest of all white Carnations, either for open-air culture or winter flowers.

Lizzie McGowan.—A grand new sort; flowers very large, pure white, beautifully fringed and very fragrant; pure in color; perfect in form; healthy and productive.

Melba.—Pink, between Daybreak and William Scott in shade; a strong, healthy grower; an early, free and continuous bloomer; flowers fragrant, of good size and form, and borne on long, stiff stems.

Meteor.—Rich cardinal crimson; remarkably handsome and delightfully scented; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Fisher.—Flowers large, full and fragrant; very prolific; nice, erect grower; pure white.

Portia.—Intense bright scarlet; vigorous constitution; very free flowering; one of the best sorts in cultivation.

President Garfield.—A fine scarlet variety; very large and bright-colored; well-known and popular.

Psyche.—A very large, bold, handsome flower, pure white ground, with very delicate margin and penciling of clear pink, making it exceedingly beautiful and attractive.

Rose Queen.—This variety has been greatly admired wherever it has been seen for its desirable color, being a beautiful, delicate shade of pink; flowers of large size and very freely produced; plant of grand habit and vigorous growth.

Tidal Wave.—A very attractive shade of carnine not heretofore seen in the Carnation family; flowers extremely double, and of the most perfect form.

William Scott.—The freest blooming of all pink Carnations; every shoot of the strong, bushy plant bears its long, stout stem of fine sweet flowers; color, bright delicate, rosy pink.

Yellow Jacket.—Bright yellow, splashed and edged scarlet. Very fine bedding sort.

Seven Finest Single Geraniums.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of seven sorts, 50c.

Glorie Poitevine.—Brilliant red, shaded orange with white eye; very vigorous and free flowering.

Madonna.—Beautiful light pink upper petals, marked with white, very pretty.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Very large trusses of single florets; color, clear salmon, with a white center; one of the finest and most distinctive varieties.

Mrs. J. M. Garr.—A beautiful white variety; a fine bedder, being covered with flowers all summer.

Sam Sloane.—An extra fine velvety crimson variety, carrying immense trusses in great quantity.

Souvenir de Mirandi.—Upper petals creamy white, with a distinct rosy pink border; lower petals salmon rose, streaked with clear lilac.

Trophee.—Soft, rosy flesh, tinted with dark lilac. A novel color, charming and distinct.

Seven Finest Double Geraniums.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of seven sorts, 50c.

Beaute Poitevine.—Very large semi-double flowers of a brilliant salmon color.

Brant.—A fine bedding variety; color bright vermillion red of a most pleasing shade. Trusses very large, often measuring six inches in diameter.

La Favorite.—Trusses very large; flowers pure snow white, even when planted in the open ground. Very floriferous.

Madame Ch. Dabouche.—Extremely free in bloom, with enormous trusses composed of large

round flowers. Color, bright rose, shading to apple-blossom pink. A superb variety.

Mary Hill.—The finest pure pink variety we know of. The shade is quite even, soft and bright; has a distinct white eye.

Madame Hoste.—Flowers of enormous size; color, flesh, lined and shaded salmon. One of the finest varieties in existence.

S. A. Nutt.—The best of the rich, dark crimson varieties. Trusses massive.

New English Pelargoniums.

(Lady Washington Geraniums.)

Price, postpaid, 20c. each; Set of six sorts, \$1.00.

Carnival.—A lovely shade of brightest pink, grandly feathered with dark velvety crimson.

Countess.—Very large flowers of a distinct shade of creise salmon; upper petals splashed with maroon.

Madame Vibert.—Of very sturdy growth, bushy habit and free bloom. The blotches are blackish maroon, bordered with red, while the entire flower is edged with rose.

Mad. Thiebaut.—Blotched and marbled rose on white ground; upper petals marked with crim-

son maroon, large, white center, and edges of petals also white.

Mrs. Robert Sandiford.—A new fluted and ruffled pure white variety. Flowers of grand size and produced freely all summer. A worthy companion to the above.

Rock's Seedling.—Flowers very large, bright scarlet; upper petals blotched velvety black; center of flower a distinct shade of violet.

Superb Double Fringed Petunias.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of six sorts, 50c.

Champion.—Lavender pink, with white edges, veined and marbled crimson.

Fantasia.—White splashed with violet and crimson.

Wonderful.—A distinct shade of heliotrope

pink.

Edna.—Deep crimson, edged with white.

Snowdrift.—Pure snowy white, beautifully fringed.

Majestic.—Deep violet crimson of velvety finish.

Six Finest Fuchsias.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of six sorts, 50c.

Annie Earle.—Tube and Sepals waxy white; corolla single, clear carmine; plant of splendid and free blooming.

Black Prince.—Tube and petals bright waxy carmine; sepals large and broad, with pale green tips; large, open, pale pink corolla.

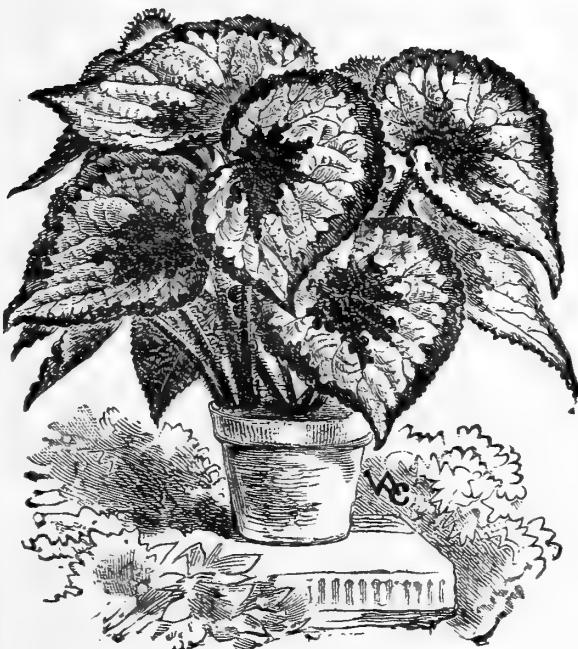
Henry Brooks.—Flowers very large, corolla plum color, tube and sepals crimson; one of the finest varieties.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—A grand double white variety; very large and beautiful form; a splendid growing variety.

Phenomenal.—The largest Fuchsia that grows; tube and sepals bright coral red; corolla rich violet red color; open flower, dark purple, and very beautiful; a very popular sort.

Storm King.—Another general favorite; very graceful habit, and it bears double white flowers in great profusion.

Begonias.



REX BEGONIA.

Six Beautiful Flowering Varieties.

Price, postpaid, 10 cents each, (except where noted.)
Set of six sorts, 50c.

Bertha de Chateanoche.—The freest flowering begonia we have. Makes a handsome window plant, with its glossy green leaves and bright red flowers.

Coral Gem.—Clothed all over with round, glossy green leaves, and glistening rose-pink flowers. A constant and profuse bloomer; highly valued for house culture. 15 cents each.

Moonbeam.—Pure, silvery white; very free bloomer and an exquisite kind.

Metallica.—A fine erect Begonia, with dark rough leaves; a free bloomer. The panicles of unopened flowers are bright red, with surface like plush.

President Carnot.—Foliage in style of Rubra, but more than twice as large; flowers coral red, in large panicles. 15 cents each.

Vernon.—Bright, rich scarlet, very showy and handsome; always in bloom.

Rex Varieties.

Grown for the beauty of their foliage. The leaves are large, variegated and marginated with a peculiar silver-metallic gloss. The most ornamental of window plants; also useful in vases, baskets and wardian cases. We offer 20 of the most distinct and handsomely marked varieties, including Count Louis Erdody, and many other fine new sorts. 15 cents each; four for 50 cents.

Autumn Glory Collection of New Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of ten sorts, 75c.

Autumn Glory.—Deep reddish salmon upon opening and gradually changing to a soft shrimp when fully finished.

Col. W. B. Smith.—Beautifully incurved flowers, forming a mass of rich golden bronze color; very large and fine; early.

Egyptian.—Largest and most beautiful dark crimson scarlet yet raised; looks like crimson velvet; the color long desired.

Gorgeous.—Deep, golden yellow, of the richest hue, of immense size; the petals are feathery, incurved and whorled. One of the finest.

Helen Bloodgood.—Clear pink, without a trace or shading of purple or magenta; globe-shaped flower of large size.

Lady Playfair.—A beautiful light shade of pink, having excellent keeping qualities; with extra good foliage and stem. A grand commercial flower.

Lady Hanham.—Cerise pink, shading to gold. Very prominent in many of the prize-winning collections of the season.

Major Bonnaffon.—Soft, clear yellow, full in the center, 8 inches in diameter and nearly as deep. In perfect form and finish; habit, dwarf; keeping qualities excellent. Entirely distinct in color and form.

Mrs. Henry Robinson.—Immense globe-shaped pure-white flowers; one of the grandest sorts for exhibition.

Wm. H. Chadwick.—Immense graceful bloom waxy-white, tinted pink.

Miscellaneous Plants.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; or entire set, 50c.

Alyssum Double Giant.—A fine summer-blooming plant, bearing fragrant double white flowers in clusters. Dwarf habit and very symmetrical. 10 cents each.

Ipomea Grandiflora.—The true large flowering moonflower. 10 cents each.

Mexican Primrose.—Flowers about two inches in diameter, of a clear pink color, veined with scarlet, and with a white center. Almost constantly in bloom; very desirable. 15 cents.

Manettia Bi-color.—A beautiful free-growing vine, with small, tubular shaped flowers of a rich fiery scarlet, shading off into a bright yellow at the tip of the flower. 10 cents each.

Salvia Splendens.—Among the finest summer and fall blooming plants, long spikes of scarlet flowers. 10 cents each.

Smilax.—A very graceful climber, having delicate and dense foliage and growing freely in any situation. Used largely in cut flower decorations. 10 cents each.

CYPERUS.

Alternifolia (Umbrella Plant).—A splendid house plant. Resembles a Palm. Of the easiest culture. Can be grown in bowl, dish or vase half-filled with rich soil, then filled with water. Requires little or no attention, and remains evergreen throughout the year. 15 cents each; large plants, 25 cents each.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

The plants in this class are perfectly hardy and are valuable and most desirable in any garden, inasmuch as they die down only to the roots during the winter. They continue to grow and bloom year after year, with little or no care, increasing in beauty as they acquire age. Once planted they become a lasting pleasure; failure with them is practically impossible.

Japanese Anemones.—One of the finest hardy herbaceous plants, particularly valuable because of their season of blooming. They commence to open their handsome single flowers, three inches across, in August, and continue to increase in beauty until cut by frost. They are very hardy and need no skillful cultivation to secure a profusion of elegant blossoms. Two sorts, pink and white, 15 cents each; two for 25 cents.

Coreopsis, Lanceolata.—One of the most beautiful hardy plants in existence, bearing profusely all summer large golden yellow flowers.

Delphinium, Formosum.—Throws up immense spikes of bright blue flowers from June to October. 15 cents each.

Dicentra, Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart).—An old ornamental border plant, bearing racemes of rose-colored flowers in the spring. 20 cents.

English Primrose, Double White.—Pretty low-growing hardy plants bearing large, beautiful flowers singly on stout stems, and having the old-fashioned cowslip fragrance.

Daisy, Snow Crest.—A grand improvement on all existing sorts. The flowers are often as large as a silver dollar, borne on stout, stiff stems. 10 cents each.

Gaillardia, Grandiflora.—Large, gorgeous flowers, having a red-brown center and petals marked with rings of crimson, orange, vermillion, etc. 15 cents each.

Helianthus, Multiflorus Plenus.—Flowers four inches in diameter, as double as any dahlia, and cover the plant from the ground to the top all

through the season. Color, bright golden yellow, very effective in any situation. 10 cents each.

Hollyhocks.—Few hardy plants possess as many good qualities as the double Hollyhocks. Price, 15 cents each; 4 kinds for 50 cents.

Myosotis, Palustris. (Forget-Me-Not).—A hardy spring blooming plant, bearing a profusion of lovely light blue flowers. 10 cents each.

Hardy Pink, Her Majesty.—A grand new pink, equaling the Carnation in size and substance. Flowers pure white, very double, borne on stout stems. 10 cents each.

Paeonies.—Old garden favorite, growing well in any situation or soil. We offer a splendid assortment of 12 distinct varieties, embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson, etc. Strong plants. 30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.

Perennial Poppies, Royal Scarlet.—Oriental Poppy. The flowers appear in early summer, are six and eight inches across, and of a rich orange scarlet color, with a black blotch at the base of each petal. 15 cents each.

Perennial Phlox.—No garden should be without these showy and satisfactory plants. They are as hardy as an oak, grow rapidly, making large clumps in a short time, and bear in the summer and fall massive panicles of flowers in unusual shades of rose, salmon, mauve, dark red and white. 15 cents each; set of 6, 60 cents.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow.—A new hardy plant growing very tall, branching freely and bearing hundreds of beautiful golden yellow flowers as large as a dahlia. 15 cents each.

Violets.—Of all the delightful perfumes that of the sweet violet is the most delicate and pleasing and places this modest flower among our greatest favorites. They bloom profusely in the spring or earlier, if planted in a cold frame. We have double blue, double white, double purple, and the single California. Price, 10 cents each; 4 sorts, 30 cents.

HELIOTROPES.

Price, postpaid, 10c. each; Set of four sorts, 35c.

These plants are universal favorites on account of their delightful fragrance and flowering equally well as bedding plants in the summer, or as pot plants in the house during the winter. A bed filled with them produces a mass of color that can hardly be equalled by any other kind of plants. Indeed, there is nothing that will give so many sweet-scented flowers all through the summer as Heliotropes. They can be potted up in the fall and will flower more or less all winter.

Mammoth

The Verbena is, next to the Geranium, the most popular of all bedding plants. They commence to flower and spread the first day the plants are set out, and continue growing more beautiful until late in the fall. The new mammoth strains are noted

Albert Deleau.—Bright golden yellow foliage, marked with delicate green; deep, lavender-colored flowers.

Le Glain.—Light blue, white eye; trusses enormous.

Queen of Violets.—Very large and fragrant; color, deep violet purple, with white eye. Very floriferous, and cannot be too highly recommended.

White Lady.—Flowers large, of the purest white. One of the finest varieties extant.

Verbenias.

for their robust growth and immense flowers. The colors range through the different shades of blue, pink, scarlet, white, purple, crimson and some variegated. Price, 8 cents each; 8 for 50 cents.

Asparagus.

Plumosus.—One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are a bright green, gracefully arched, and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. Their lasting quality when cut is remarkable, retaining their freshness for weeks, hence it ranks as the most valuable plant we have for this purpose, surpassing Maidenhair Fern in grace, fineness of texture and richness of color. Price, 20 cents each; large plants, 40 cents each.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather).—A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for decorative purposes or for planting in suspended baskets; the fronds are frequently four feet long, are of a rich shade of green and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness after being cut for weeks. It will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere and will succeed in almost any position. No introduction of recent years has made such a favorable impression upon us as this graceful Asparagus. Price, 15 cents each.

PRIMROSES.

Obconica.—A lovely new perpetual blooming Primrose; flowering nearly every month in the year. The flowers are borne in loose trusses; delicate rosy lilac, shaded to white. 15 cents each.

Chinese Primrose.—One of the best of all the plants we cultivate for winter flowers, and most worthy of recommendation for window gardening. White, pink and scarlet. 10 cents each.

PLANTS.

The prices quoted on plants and roots, each or per dozen, are postpaid, per 100, by freight or express, the buyer to pay the transportation charges.

If plants are wanted in quantities, write for special prices, as the prices vary from time to time. Were we to catalog them they would probably be wrong at the time of ordering.

We are the largest growers of plants in the Northwest, growing them all at our own grounds, and often have a large surplus of some varieties. These we will sell at reduced prices. It will pay you to send for our surplus list if you want large quantities.

Artichokes, French White.

Per 100 lbs., \$2.00.

1st size, 1 year, per doz.	15c
Per 100, postpaid,	\$1.00
2nd size, 1 year, per doz., 10c.	
Per 100, postpaid, 75c.	
1st size, 2 year, per doz.	35c.
Per 100, not postpaid,	\$1.00.
2nd size, 2 year, per doz.	25c.
Per 100, not postpaid,	75c,

We can furnish either the Conover Colossal or Columbian Mammoth White varieties.

Brussels Sprouts.

Per dozen, 20c; per 100, 60c.

Broccoli.

Per dozen, 20c; 100, 75c.

Cabbage, Early Varieties.

Early Wakefield, Winnigstadt, Early York.

Per dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

Cabbage, Second Early Varieties.

Early Summer, Early Dwarf, Flat Dutch, Fottler's Early Drumhead.

Per dozen, 20c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

Cabbage, Late Varieties.

Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Autumn King, Danish Ball Head, Drumhead Savoy, Mammoth Rock Red.

Per doz., 15c; 100, 40c.

Cauliflower.

Snowball, or Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Per dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00.

Early Erfurt, per doz., 20c; per 100, 75c.

Autumn Giant, per doz. 20c; 100, 75c.

Chives (Schnittlauch).

Per bunch, 25c.

Celery.

Golden Self Blanching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Dwarf White Solid.

Per dozen, 20c; 100, 65c.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague.

Per dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00.

Egg Plant.

Large Purple.

Per dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00.

Garlic (sets)

Per lb., postpaid, 30c.

Hop Roots.

Per dozen, postpaid, 75c.

Horse Radish Roots.

Per dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00.

Kale.

Tall Green German, Dwarf Green German, and Dwarf Purple.

Per dozen, 15c; 100, 40c.

Kohl Rabi.

White Vienna and Purple Vienna.

Per doz., 15c; 100, 40c.

Onion Sets.

Yellow Bottom,
Australian Brown,
Top,

Per lb., 25c.

Per lb., 25c.

Parsley.

Tripple Curled.

Per bunch, 10c

Pepper.

Cayenne, Large Bell, Golden Dawn.

Per doz., postpaid, 25c.; 100, \$1.00.

Rhubarb Roots.

1st size, 1 year
2nd size, 1 year

Per doz., \$1.00

Per doz., 75c

Sage.

Common.
Holt's Mammoth.

Per doz., 75c.

10c each, 3 for 25c.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Per doz., postpaid, 35c.; 100, 85c.; 1000, \$5.50.

Send in orders early as these plants are hard to get late in the season, and we very often run out.

Tomatoes.

Dwarf Champion, Atlantic Prize, Stone, Dwarf Aristocrat, Golden Queen.

Per doz., postpaid, 25c.; 100, 85c.; 1000, \$5.50.

postpaid, 10c each.

Tobacco.

Per dozen, 25c.; 100, \$1.50.

Marjoram.

15c each, postpaid.

Thyme.

15c each, postpaid.

Savory (Summer.)

15c each, postpaid

SPECIAL OFFER.

During the Months of April, May and June, we can furnish the following list of plants, post paid, at the remarkably low prices given. If wanted by express in quantities, write for prices:

Alyssum.

White.

5c each; per dozen, \$.40

Ageratum.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Asters.

Mixed.

5c each; per dozen, \$.25

Balsam.

Mixed.

5c each; per dozen, \$.50

Calliopsis.

Mixed.

5c each; per dozen, \$.50

Candytuft.

White.

5c each; per dozen, \$.25

Carnation.

Mixed

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Gosmos.

Mixed.

5c each; per dozen, \$.50

Cobaea Scandens.

Mixed.

Each, \$.15

Dahlia.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$1.00

Daisy.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Forget-Me-Not.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Geranium.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$1.00

Heliotrope.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Hollyhock.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$1.00

Lobelia.

Blue.

5c each; per dozen, \$.25

Mignonette.

Mixed.

5c each; per dozen, \$.50

Pansy.

Mixed.

5c each; per dozen, \$.50

Penstemon.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$1.00

Petunia.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Phlox.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Salvia.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Stocks.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Verbenn.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Violets.

Mixed.

10c each; per dozen, \$.75

Spray Pumps.

Fig. 1129. "Bordeaux" Brass Garden and Spray Pump, is especially designed for spraying in gardens and greenhouses. The Pump is double-acting in effect, has gutta percha ball valves, proof against the action of acids and oils. Foot piece is malleable iron. The Pump-end of discharge hose is wire wound, adding largely to its durability. Our "Seneca" nozzle is furnished with Pump. Pump has no suction hose, but it is set in pail or bucket with foot-rest outside.

Price, complete \$5.00

Fig. 561 1-2 represents our "Premier" Brass Bucket Pump, arranged with suction and discharge hose and Spray Nozzle. With this Nozzle a solid stream may be thrown or a fine spray. Pump has brass cylinder, plunger and rod. Pump is particularly adapted for washing windows and wagons, spraying flowers in conservatories, gardens, etc. It's weight is only eight pounds.

Price, complete \$6.50



Fig. 1188.

Fig. 1188. "Fruitall" Spray Pump, is made on the same general lines as our now famous "Pomona." It is, however, made lighter and of smaller capacity. All working parts, including plunger, gland, valves, valve seats, and strainer, are made of brass. Regularly fitted with double wing paddle agitator, same style as used on "Pomona," and which has proved to be the best type. Pump is held in barrel by anchor at bottom and adjustable clamp at top, fitting over end of stave. Not made for side of barrel.

Pump only \$11.00
with 15 feet 4-ply rubber Hose and one spray nozzle \$12.50



Fig. 561 1/2.



Fig. 1129.

Fig. 1100. "Pomona" Spray Pump, has won for itself an enviable reputation. We unhesitatingly offer it as the best orchard Spray Pump for mounting in barrel. It has great power and capacity. Briefly stated, other points of superiority are:

No leather packings, consequently no hardened and useless valves. All working parts bronze, including plunger, gland, valves, valve seats, etc. Plunger is outside packed. Valves are easily accessible. Air chamber is very large and of steel, free from imperfections of cast iron. Lever long and powerful, with adjustable stroke, three, four or five inches. The mechanical agitator, as shown in cut, is operated by the stroke of the handle, so whenever any liquid is pumped it is thoroughly agitated. Pump is held securely by small anchor located at the bottom of barrel and by adjustable clamp plate at the top. Our new plate will admit insertion or withdrawal from the barrel without removing agitator.

Pump projects but little above top of barrel, and is not caught by branches.

We supply barrel and mount Pump in same for \$1.50 extra, net.

No. 1100 Pump only \$15.00

No. 1100 Pump with 10 feet 4-ply Hose and one Spray Nozzle 17.50

No. 1100 Pump Mounted on Barrel, with 10 feet 4-ply Hose one Spray Nozzle and one iron extension 19.00

Pomona Outfit, as follows: One No. 1100 Pump; One Barrel Fitted for Pump; Two 15-foot leads of 4-ply Rubber Hose; Two Vermorel or Seneca Nozzles;

Two Bamboo Extensions with Valves 25.00



Fig. 1100.

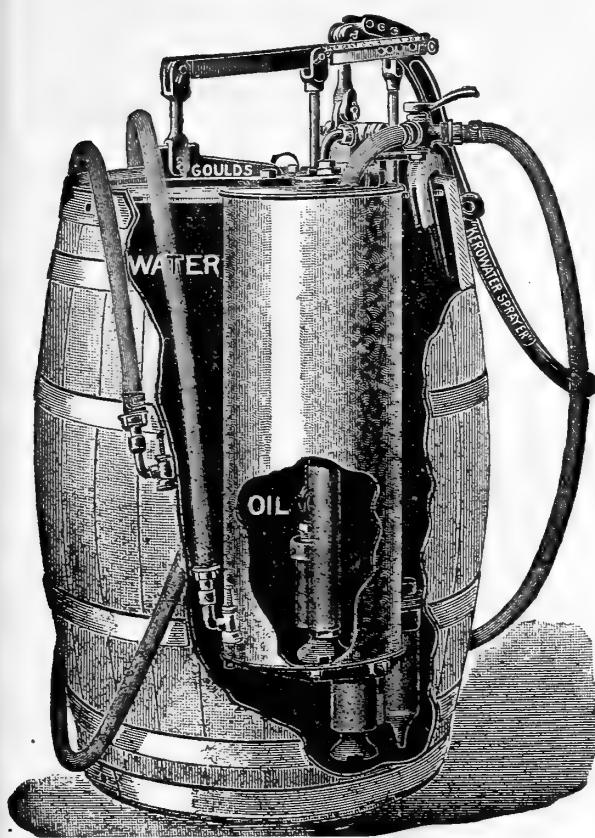


Fig. 1187.

Fig. 1187. "Kerowater" Spray Pump, is designed for mechanically mixing and spraying kerosene and water or crude petroleum and water. The oil and water are so thoroughly mixed and blended that the discharge from the nozzle is a milk-like emulsion. Either 5, 10, 15, 20, or 25 per cent oil can be used.

Construction is simple. As shown by cut a galvanized iron tank, containing oil, goes inside of a barrel, containing water. Inside of oil tank is a small pump, and outside of oil tank is another pump, similar in design, but larger. Both pumps are operated by one common lever, and while one draws oil from the oil tank, the other draws water from the surrounding barrel. They both discharge at a common point, where the water and oil are blended.

Percentage of oil is varied by changing a pin in the head of lever, which shortens or lengthens the stroke of oil pump. Pump is a positive measuring device and delivers exact percentages of oil. Outfit is readily removed from barrel. Oil tank and pump can be removed and the water pump used for general spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, etc.

Price with barrel	.....	\$20.00
With two mounted		
10-foot lead s 4-ply		
hose and nozzle	.....	\$25.00

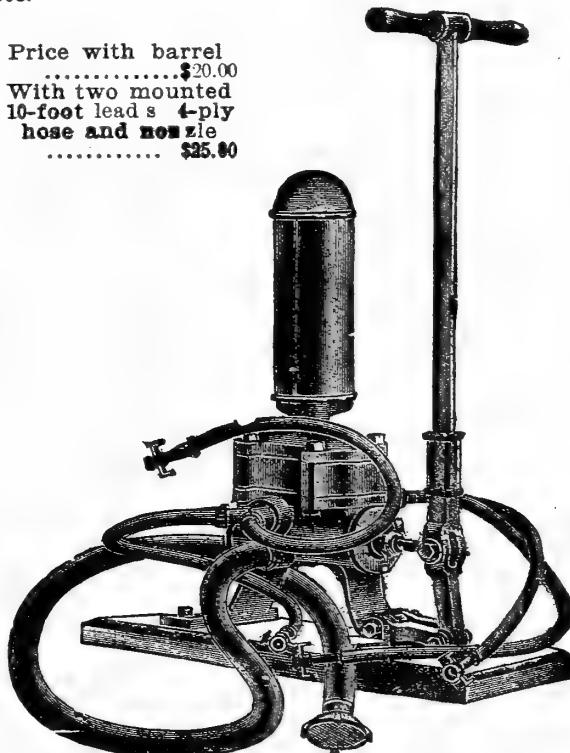


Fig. 963.

Fig. 963 shows our "Sentinel" Double-Acting Spray Pump, with brass-lined cylinder, brass valves and seats, piston rod, etc., rendering it unaffected by acids, while the extra large air chamber specially adapts it for spraying tall trees. The suction and discharge valves are all grouped in valve chest and are readily accessible by removing air chamber. This pump supplies the demand for a powerful Spray Pump of sufficient capacity to supply, if necessary, four leads of discharge hose or two leads, each having two, three of four nozzles. In large orchards or groves, such a pump is a necessity, and our "Sentinel" Pump will be found to answer every requirement. Pump has double suction and discharge openings. Where ordered without hose or spray nozzles, we plug one section and fit the other with brass bushing and half coupling for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch hose; also fit two discharges with bushings and half coupling for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose. Brass "Y's" or Siamese connections, to give two and four leads of hose, extra. Regular air chamber is $5 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Prices: No. 963, Pump only \$25.00
 Pump with 5-foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ Suction Hose, two 25-foot leads
 4-ply Rubber Hose, two Bamboo Extensions with
 Globe Valves \$35.00
 Extra large Air Chamber—extra \$2.50

Fig. 1318 "Monarch" has two vertical Brass Plungers operated by a single lever so arranged as to give powerful leverage and heavy pressure. One man can maintain 125 lbs. pressure and pump large quantity of liquid.

Outside packed plungers can be re-packed without removing plungers.

Brass glands and gland followers. Brass valves, valve caps and valve seats easily accessible.

Malleable lever may be operated in a vertical or horizontal position.

Pump ordered without hose is supplied with a Brass Strainer, also $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Brass Hose Coupling on Suction and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Coupling on discharge.

Price, Pump only \$22.50
 With Sentinel Outfit \$32.50

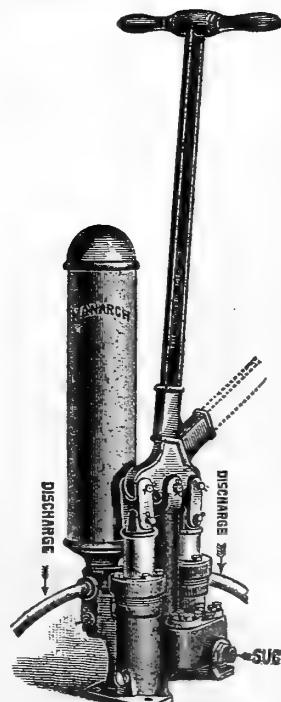


Fig. 1318.

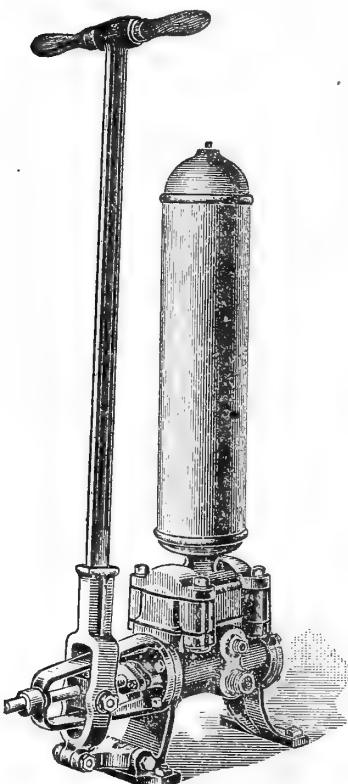


Fig. 1316.

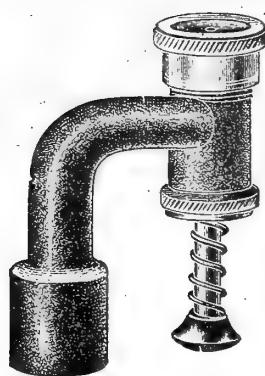


Fig. 55.

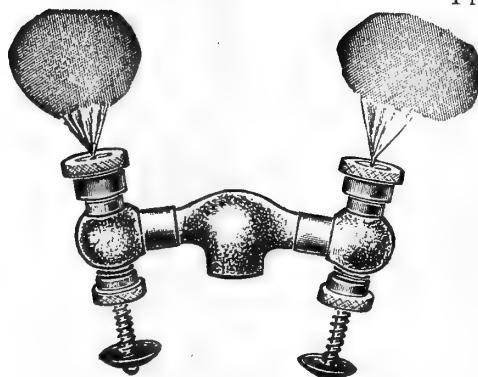


Fig. 1103.

FIG. 1316.

Goulds "Sentinel Jr., Double-Acting Spray Pump is designed especially for and meets the requirements of the best orchardists and orange growers desiring quick work at high pressure. Notwithstanding the large capacity of this Pump one man can operate it constantly against over 100 pounds pressure without undue effort.

Six nozzles are often used with several leads of hose.

Piston is easily and quickly repacked and all valves easily accessible.

Piston, piston-rod, valves, valve seats and cylinder lining are brass.

Piston-rod is outside guided so that it runs perfectly straight.

Pump ordered without hose has one 1-inch Suction and two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Discharge Brass Hose Couplings, also Brass Strainer. Brass "Y's" for fitting two leads of discharge hose on a side furnished when ordered. Air chamber 5x30 inch.

Price, Pump only \$27.50

With 5 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ Suction Hose, two 25-foot leads 4-ply Rubber Hose,

two Bamboo Extension, Globe Valves and Vermorel nozzles.. \$37.50

Add \$2.50 to these prices if Pressure Guage is wanted.

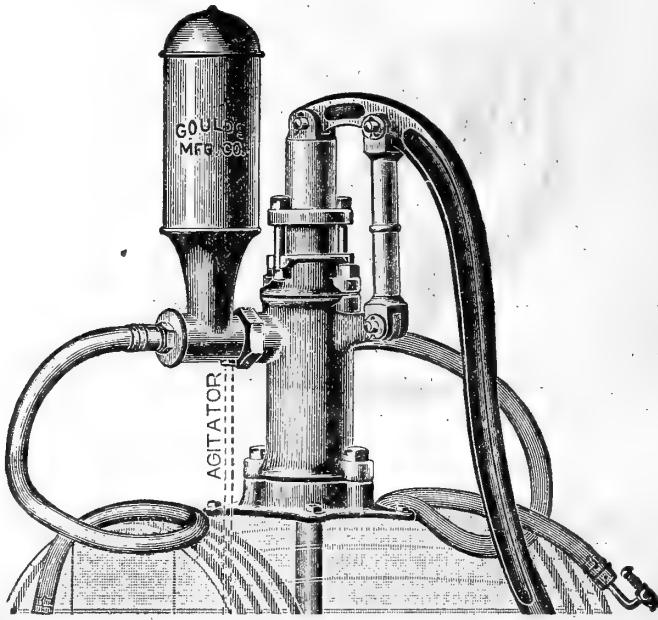
Fig. 905 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 905 1-2 shows our Double-Acting Spray Pump with base for attaching to either side or top of barrel. This Pump has brass-lined cylinder, brass-cased differential plunger, and air chamber on spout. In spraying old orchards this is a considerable advantage, as the spray can be discharged to topmost branches. Pump has two discharges cut for pipe, but when ordered without hose and nozzles, we plug one opening and fit the other with brass bushing and half coupling for hose. We also supply brass suction strainer. Prices do not include barrel. If barrel is wanted add \$1.50 for barrel and mounting. Price, Pump only \$8.00

With 8 feet of hose and one nozzle..... \$10.00

Fig. 55. "Vermorel" Spray Nozzle with Degorger, affords a conical discharge, adapting it for close-range spraying of vines, trees, etc. The liquid is forced through an eddy chamber and discharge cap. We construct this nozzle in two sections, making it possible of being taken apart and cleaned. The one-piece nozzle, when plugged is worthless. It has a stuffing box, which prevents leakage. It is readily cleaned in operation by pulling or pressing the Degorger against limb of tree, or pressing with thumb.

Price \$1.00

Fig. 1103. Two-Discharger "Vermorel" Nozzle, covers twice the surface sprayed by the single nozzle, and with equal thoroughness. It is without doubt the best nozzle for general orchard work.

Price \$2.00

Fig. 1104 illustrates our Three-Discharge "Vermorel" Nozzle. The advantage of this Nozzle will readily be appreciated where a large amount of spraying is to be done.

Price \$2.75

Fig. 81. "Seneca" Spray Nozzle, gives a very wide spray, covering a great area. By means of a small adjusting screw the discharge can be nicely graduated, as required, and remains fixed, no matter how often the nozzle may be opened or closed. The nozzle may be cleaned by turning plug across the opening. The discharge is fan-shaped. With this class of nozzles, the discharge can be instantly shut off, when not required, thus preventing waste of liquid and loss of labor. Recommend for orchard work.
Price \$1.00



Fig. 62.

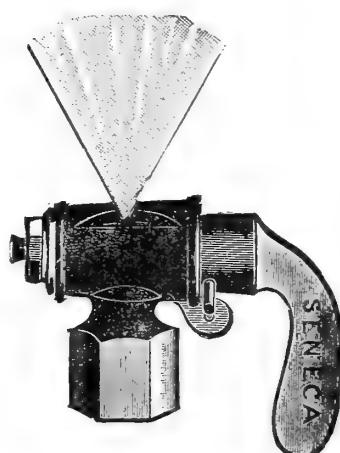


Fig. 81.

Fig. 62. "Masson" Spray Nozzle, we offer where extremely fine spray is desired. It may be briefly described as an all-bronze plug cock, constructed to give a fan-shaped discharge at an angle. By simply turning the small "T" handle, the discharge may be graduated from a mist-like spray (consuming only one gallon of liquid in 15 minutes), to as coarse a spray as may be desired to use. With this class of nozzles, the discharge can be instantly shut off, when not required, thus preventing waste of liquid and loss of labor. It is cleaned by turning the plug across the opening.
Price \$1.00

Fig. 52. "Pacific Cyclone," differs from Fig. 51 only in that it has end discharge. Both are cut for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe; to fit for hose, requires either Fig. 65 or Fig. 67, which cost extra.
Price 60 cents

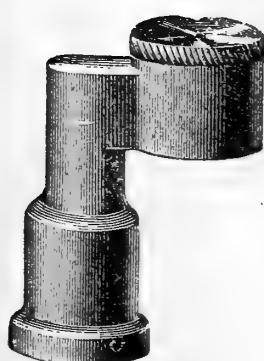


Fig. 52.

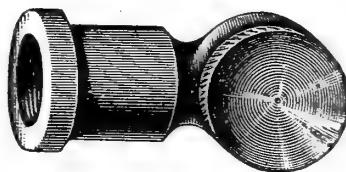


Fig. 51.

Fig. 51. "Cyclone" Spray Nozzle, gives spray similar in form to that of the "Vermorel." Unlike "Vermorel," the "Cyclone" has no "Degorger."
Price 50 cents

Fig. 85. Brass Stop Cock, is designed to be used with any of our Spray Pumps, to shut off spray quickly and save loss of liquid. It has shank for attaching $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch discharge hose, and $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch male pipe thread to attach spray nozzle or extension.
Price 65 cents



Fig. 85.



Fig. 67.

Fig. 67. Coupling, has one end cut $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe thread to fit our Spray Nozzles, and other end is turned to wire into $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.
Price 25 cents

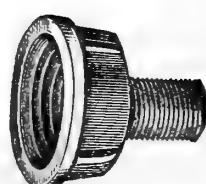


Fig. 65.

Fig. 65. Coupling, has small end cut $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe thread to fit our spray nozzles, and large end cut to fit $\frac{1}{2}$ - to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch male half-hose coupling.
Price 25 cents

Fig. 753. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch round Globe Valve can be used on any of our pumps for closing off one nozzle at a time.
Price 75 cents



Fig. 49 1/2.

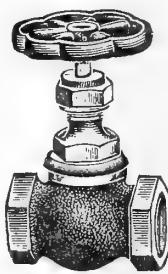


Fig. 753.

Fig. 49 1-2. Brass "Y," is cut $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch female thread on inlet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ - or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch male thread on lateral discharges.
Price 75 cents

Fig. 1185. Brass "Y" Discharge and Shut-Off, is to be used with any of our larger Spray Pumps, where one or two leads of hose are to be employed. Either, or both of the discharges may be opened or closed at will, as shown in the illustration. Butt is threaded to fit Pump, lateral discharge threaded to fit $\frac{1}{2}$ - or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose coupling.
Price \$1.75

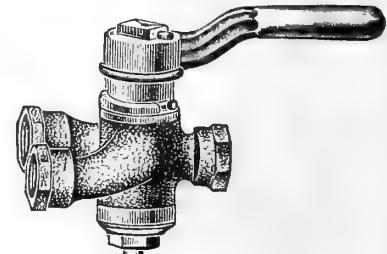


Fig. 1185

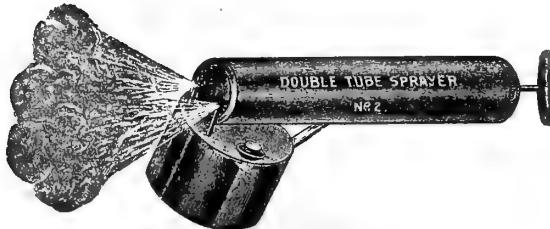


Fig. 48.

Fig. 48. Bamboo Extension, has iron pipe inside of bamboo, making an easy and convenient extension to handle. Has stop cock fitted for $\frac{1}{2}$ - or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose. Other end cut $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe thread to fit our spray nozzles.

	Bamboo.	Iron.
2 to 4 feet, with Globe Valve, each.....	\$1.50	\$1.00
6 feet, with Globe Valve, each.....	1.75	1.15
8 feet, with Globe Valve, each.....	1.75	1.25
10 feet, with Globe Valve, each.....	2.00	1.35

Double Tube Sprayer.



Don't Try to Raise House Plants Without Using a Sprinkler.

No. 10 DOUBLE TUBE LIGHT NING INSECT EXTERMINATOR (Galvanized).

Express 75c Postpaid \$1.00

This Exterminator is made with double tubes, throwing two large sprays at one time. The reservoir holds one quart, is made of galvanized iron, and will not rust. It is a light, handy sprayer, with great capacity. The filling hole is made funnel shape, so there is no funnel to be used in filling same. The sprayer is adapted for any kind of insect killing and spraying purpose.

No. 2. Same as No. 10, but made of copper,
Express \$1.00 Postpaid \$1.25

Davol Plant Sprinklers.

These are quite a superior article and possess a distinct advantage in the hard rubber tips. The bulb is of smooth, firm quality white rubber. The tips, well fastened at the neck, cannot be forced out, and being hard rubber

**WILL NOT RUST
OR CORRODE.**

A turn of the wrist unscrews the tip to fill bulb by suction.

No. 2, 6-oz, straight tip.....	\$.70	each
No. 3, 8-oz, straight tip.....	.75	each
No. 4, 11-oz, straight tip.....	.90	each
No. 6, 6-oz, bent tip.....	.75	each
No. 7, 8-oz, bent tip.....	.90	each
No. 8, 10-oz, bent tip.....	1.15	each

SMITH'S PATENT FORCE PUMP.

A powerful and cheap tin pump for washing windows or spraying \$1.00

Spray Materials

and Insecticides.

Arsenic Soap. —To kill aphis on plants or bushes.	
Per can	\$.25
Bordeaux Mixture. —For all fungus diseases such as mildew, grape rot and moss.	
1 quart .....	.60
2 quarts	1.00
4 quarts	1.50
Bluestone. —Used in many solutions.	
Per pound .....	.10
Buhack. —An effective insect powder.	
Per ounce .....	.10
Fostite. —Copper sulphate, soapstone powder, mildew or fungus.	
Per pound .....	.15
Per 5-pound package .....	.65
Fir Tree Oil. —For greenhouse and home. It destroys all insects without injuring the plants. The best thing for scale, aphis, red spider, mealy bug, thrip and worms.	
Per pint .....	.75
Hammond's Slug Shot. —Best thing for destroying cabbage and turnip flea, potato bugs, currant worms, etc.	
Per pound .....	.15
Per 5-pound package .....	.50
Hammond's Grape Dust. —To prevent mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberry.	
Per pound .....	.15
Per 5-pound package .....	.50
Hellebore. —An excellent protection from currant and gooseberry worm, grape slugs and caterpillar.	
1/4 pound .....	.15
1/2 pound .....	.20
1 pound .....	.35
Kerosene Emulsion. —An excellent spray for woolley aphis and clover mite.	
1 quart .....	.60
2 quarts	1.00
4 quarts	1.50
Lime	Market Price
London Purple. —1 lb.	.30

Mildew on Roses. —Powder for green aphis and other rose pests.	
1 pound .....	.15
5-pound package .....	.50
Paris Green. —Mixed at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects.	
1-pound package .....	.35
2-pound package .....	.65
Quassia Chips. —Used with whale oil soap makes a good remedy for lice on cabbage, cauliflower, etc,	Market Price
Rose Leaf (tobacco extract).—A perfectly pure concentrated extract of tobacco, very effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants.	
Pint .....	.30
Quart .....	.50
2 quarts .....	.80
Gallon	1.50
Sal Soda. per pound .....	.10
Salt	Market Price
Sulphur, Crude	Market Price
Sulphur, Powder	Market Price
Whale Oil Soap , per 100 lbs .....	.45
White Arsenic , 1 lb .....	.15
Tobacco Stems. —For fumigating plants infested with green fly.	
Per pound .....	.08
Per 100 pounds	2.50
Tobacco Dust. —If dusted on while foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread on ground it keeps off earth insects.	
Per pound .....	.10
Per 10 pounds .....	.60
Per 100 pounds	4.50
Tobacco and Sulphur Powder. —Destroys slugs and earth insects.	
Per pound .....	.15
Per 5-pound package .....	.50
Tobacco Soap. —Dissolve 2 ounces to gallon of water and apply with atomizer. 25c. per 1/4 lb. cake. If ordered by mail, add 16c per lb. for postage.	

Fertilizers.

We are the largest dealers and carry the most complete stock of Fertilizers and Fertilizing Materials in the Northwest. We solicit correspondence and orders from large buyers.

Muriate of Potash.

Per 100 lbs., \$3.50; per sack, 224 lbs., \$6.50

Sulfate of Potash.

Per 100 lbs., \$3.75; per sack, 224 lbs., \$7.25

Kanit.

Per 100 lbs., \$1.50; per sack, 224 lbs., \$2.25

Superphosphate.

Contains 2 1/2 per cent. of nitrogen and 16 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, 45.00.

Pure Bone Meal.

An excellent fertilizer, but not so quick in effect as Superphosphate.

Per 100 lbs., \$1.75; per ton, \$30.00.

Nitrate of Soda.

The quickest acting fertilizer that can be used. It should be used very carefully on account of its strength, and should be applied to field crops in the spring just before the plants begin their growth. It is especially fine for hastening an early crop of Strawberries.

Per 50 lbs., \$1.75; per 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Gypsum, or Land Plaster.

—(Market Price).

No. 1. Our "General" or Complete Fertilizer. This is the Fertilizer that is used so extensively in raising the Hood River Strawberries. It is also largely used on general crop and vegetable gardens. Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 7 to 8 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent.

Price per 100 lbs. \$2; per ton, \$35

No. 2. Potato Grower. Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 7 per cent.; potash, 9 to 10 per cent. Compounded of same material as No. 1, but is richer in plant food, and is particularly recommended for use on root crops.

100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$45.

No. 6. Lawn Dressing. Phosphoric acid, 5 1/2 per cent.; potash, 12 per cent.; nitrogen, 5 1/2 per cent. 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Rubber Hose, Belting, Packing, Sprinklers, Etc.

Spray Hose.

Our experience of the past season has led to a number of improvements in our brands of hose, especially the double thickness of the tube in our spray hose. This has almost as thick a tube as steam hose, and we guarantee it for the hardest service. The chemical solution will not penetrate the double thick tube and destroy the hose.

MOUNT HOOD. 4 Ply. Double Tube.

Have tested this hose to 240 pounds pressure without injury. Made of a high grade rubber and long fibre cotton duck woven especially for service. Price per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....16 cents

POMONA. 4 Ply, Double Tube,

A good grade of spray hose and fully strong enough for any hand power barrel pumps. Price, per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents

SENTINEL. 7 Ply, Duck Hose.

No hose of this construction equals this brand. Possesses wonderful strength and lasting qualities. Price, per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents

Protector Hose.

A good quality of hose, protected by woven flat wire interlaced closely around the hose and avoiding the cutting or scraping of wire wound hose. Send for special catalog fully illustrating this hose.

Price, per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, complete.....20 cents
Price, per foot, for covering only.....10 cents

3 Ply Water Hose with "Eureka" Grip Round Wire.



Prevents expansion, adds to the strength, and protects hose from abrasion.

Net, per foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....11 cents

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....12 cents

Suction Hose.

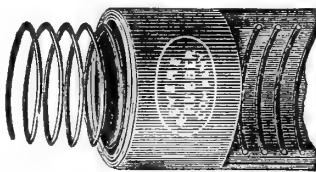
Agricultural.

A light weight hose for general farm purposes. Price per foot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....30 cents; 2 inch, 35 cents.

Pomona, Wire Lined.

A good quality hose, but not recommended as highly as our smooth bore hose.

Price per foot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....45 cents



Celtic, Smooth Bore.

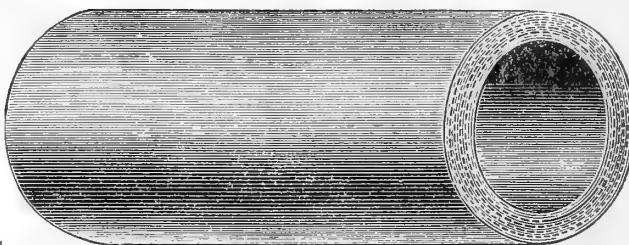
The spiral wire used in manufacturing is imbedded in the wall forming a perfectly smooth interior, thereby protected from the action of chemicals, also avoiding all friction and corrosion.

We furnish it with all Sentinel pump outfits. Price per foot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....55 cents
OTHER SIZES SUCTION HOSE QUOTED ON REQUEST.

Rubber Packing.

For Spray Pump Piston Rods.

Round or Square Regular.....40 cents per pound
Square Flax.....35 " "



SEAMLESS TUBE GARDEN HOSE.

Rubber Garden Hose.

The Seamless Tube in all our garden and spray hose is a most important feature while the even thickness throughout insures a reliable hose at a moderate price.

Shamrock.

A green covered hose for those who like oddities. Per foot, 3 ply, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....16 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 20 cents

Mt. Hood.

A guaranteed high service hose. Per foot, 3 ply, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 16 cents

High Grade.

A very satisfactory grade of medium price hose. Per foot, 3 ply, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents

Mt. Adams.

An excellent hose at a medium price, none better. Per foot, 3 ply, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents

Mt. St. Helens.

A good hose at a low price. Per foot, 3 ply, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 9 cents

Competition.

True to name, but worth the money. Per foot, 3 ply, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents

Cotton Garden Hose.

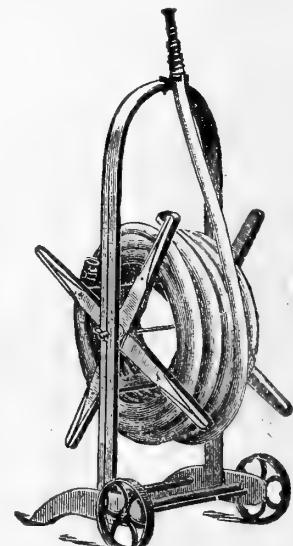
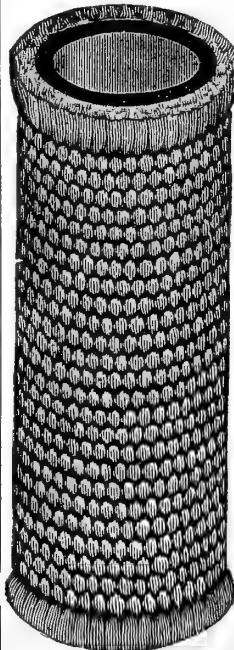
The demand for a light weight, yet strong and durable hose has been fully met by our new process rubber lined Cotton Hose. The fabric is made from especially selected Sea Island cotton; the jacket woven by the circular weaving process, the only correct principle of equalizing the strain when under pressure.

The Rubber Lining is of Best Quality

Made in lengths of fifty feet, coupled before shipment. Twenty-five cts for couplings charged on $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose in 25 feet lengths.

Sphinx, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 9c per ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

No Name, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 9c



SPECIAL OFFER.

Hose Reel with 50 feet of Adams Hose, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., one nozzle, complete. \$6.75.

Reel, 50 feet, SPHINX Cotton Hose, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., nozzle, complete. \$6.00.

Hose Reel, wood, \$1.25 each.

SAMPLES OF HOSE SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

Hose Supplies.

Couplings.

1/2-inch	25c
3/4-inch	25c
1 1/4-in h	50c
2-inch	\$1.35

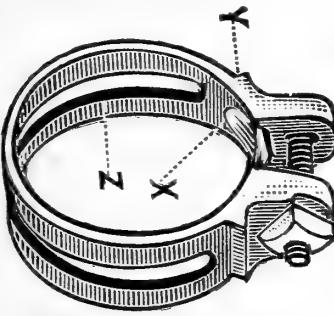


Brass Hose Bands.

For 1/2 or 3/4-inch hose.	
Per doz.	45 cents
Each, postpaid	5 cents

Sherman Bands.

1/2-inch, ea. postpaid	5c
3/4-inch, "	5c
1 1/4-inch, "	.20c
2-inch, "	.40c

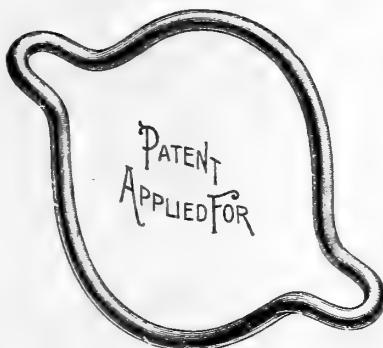


Caldwell Bands.

1/2-inch, per doz	30c
3/4-inch, "	30c
1 1/4-inch "	\$1.20
2-inch, "	2.00



Bend around the hose, tighten with pliers and you have a secure fastening.

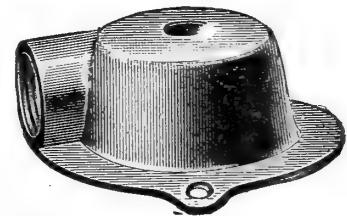


Cinch Band

No tools needed. Put a nail through one loop, twist up; then in the other side, & cinch fast. Bend down loops and you have a tight, smooth fastening. Each, postpaid 5c.

Cleveland Fountain Sprinkler.

Price 50c each



SEND FOR BELTING LIST. WE HAVE ALL KINDS.

"Reliable" Fruit Jar Rings.

No loss of fruit with these. A nice, clean, white, odorless ring of excellent quality, narrow or wide flange.

Put up in envelopes containing 1 doz. Reliable rings. Narrow, postpaid 10c. | Wide, postpaid 15c. State jars you use.



Cooper's Hose Mender.

Per dozen \$1.20

Rubber Tape.

50-foot roll 25 cents each

Hose Washers.

Postpaid	Postpaid
1/2-inch per dozen 10c	1 1/4-inch per dozen \$0.25
3/4" " 10c	2 "50

Competition.

Of poor quality, not recommended.

Price, per pound 25 cents

Davol Plant Sprinklers.

WILL NOT RUST OR CORRODE.

Add postage, 15c each.

No. 2, 6-oz, straight tip.

..... \$.60 each

No. 3, 8-oz, straight tip.

..... .75 each

No. 4, 10-oz, straight tip

..... .90 each

No. 6, 6-oz, bent tip.

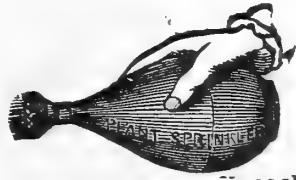
..... .75 each

No. 7, 8-oz bent tip.

..... .90 each

No. 8, 10-oz, bent tip.

..... 1.15 each

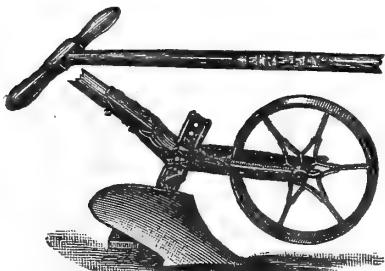


Handy Tools for the Farm and Garden.

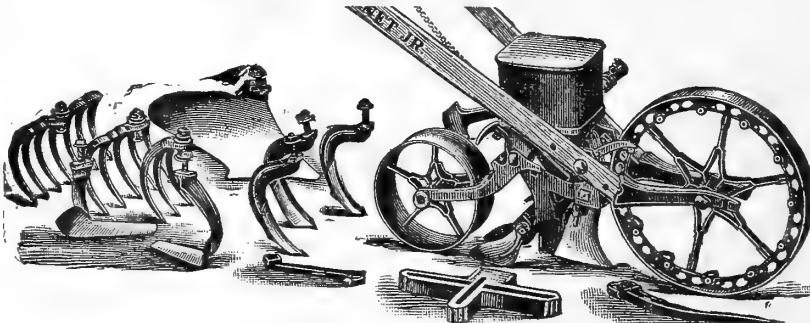
"PLANET, JR." TOOLS FOR 1902

Descriptive Catalog Free—PRICE LIST.—Send for One Immediately.

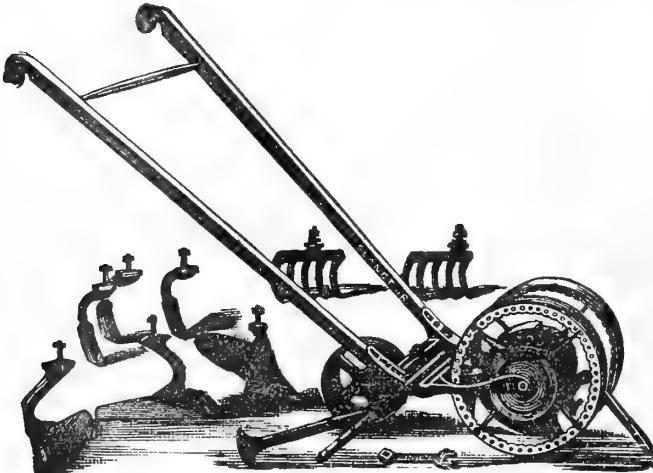
No. 5. Hill and Drill Seeder	\$13.50	No. 7 Horse Hoe	\$8.50
No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder	10.50	No. 9 Horse Hoe, Wheel	7.00
No. 4. Hill and Drill Seeder and Hoe	11.50	No. 9 Horse Hoe, No Wheel	6.75
No. 4. Hill and Drill Seeder, plain	8.50	No. 4 Horse Hoe Wheel	6.50
No. 25. Hill and Drill Seeder	13.50	No. 4 Horse Hoe No Wheel	5.75
No. 20. Fertilizer, Pea and Bean Drill, plain	16.50	Nine Tooth Horse Hoe	14.50
No. 2. Drill Seeder	7.50	Sweet Potato Hoe, complete	8.00
No. 1. Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe	9.50	Leveler	12.50
No. 1. Complete With Rake	10.50	White Potato Digger	18.00
No. 11. Double Wheel Hoe	9.00	Sweet Potato Digger	18.00
No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe	7.00	Twelve Tooth Harrow, complete	8.50
No. 13. Double Wheel Hoe	5.00	Same, without Pulverizer	7.00
No. 15. Single Wheel Hoe	7.00	Same, without Pulverizer or Wheel	6.00
No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe	6.00	No. 9 Cultivator, with Wheel	6.25
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe	5.00	No. 9 Cultivator, without Wheel	5.50
No. 17½ Single Wheel Hoe	4.50	No. 4 Cultivator, with Wheel	5.25
No. 18. Single Wheel Hoe	3.75	No. 4 Cultivator, without Wheel	4.50
No. 19. Single Wheel Hoe	4.00	Double Celery Hiller	13.50
No. 10. Double Wheel Hoe	7.00	Single Celery Hiller	10.50
No. 10. Double Wheel Hoe, plain	4.50	Orchard and Universal Cultivator	40.00
Single Wheel Hoe	5.50	Spring Tooth Orchard Cultivator	35.00
Single Wheel Hoe, plain	3.50	Two Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator	50.00
Single Wheel Hoe, Firefly	4.75	Pivot Wheel Cultivator	45.00
Plow	2.50	No. 3 Four Row Sugar Beet Horse Hoe	80.00
Grass Edger	6.50	No. 2 Four Row Sugar Beet Horse Hoe	55.00
No. 8 Horse Hoe	8.50	Single Row Sugar Beet Horse Hoe	7.50



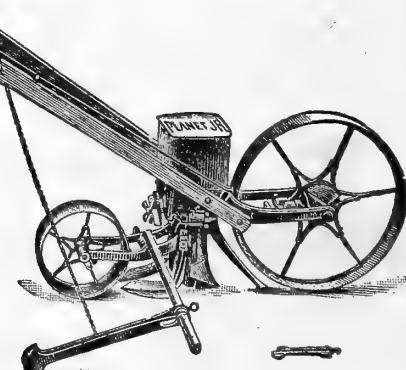
FIREFLY PLOW.



NO. 4, HILL DROPPING DRILL. HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

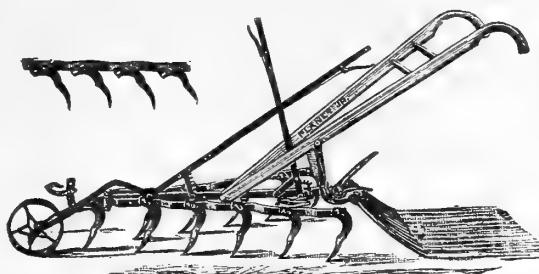


COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

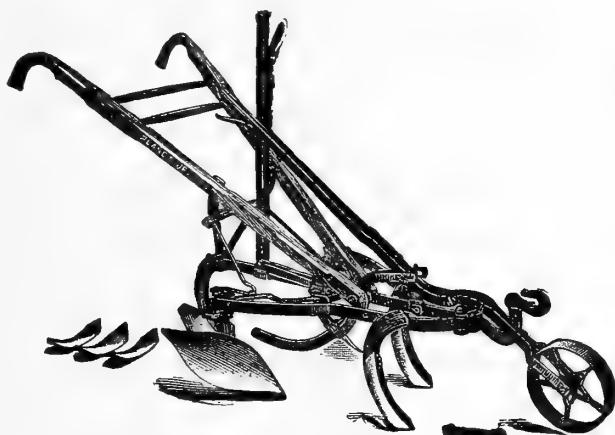


NO. 3, HILL DROPPING DRILL.

"PLANET, JR." TOOLS—Continued.



TWELVE TOOTH HARROW.



NO. 8 HORSE HOE.

Iron King Seed Drill.

THE BEST ONION DRILL.

The Iron King Seed Drill is acknowledged by the majority of the large onion growers of Oregon and Washington to be the most practical of the drills for sowing ONION SEED

It is a well made, durable and easy running machine, accurate and reliable; and with careful use will last a lifetime.

It will save the price of the machine in sowing a few acres. If you are growing onions you cannot afford to be without one.

The Iron King can also be set to sow anything from turnips to peas.

Price, \$9.00.

Star Garden Cultivator.

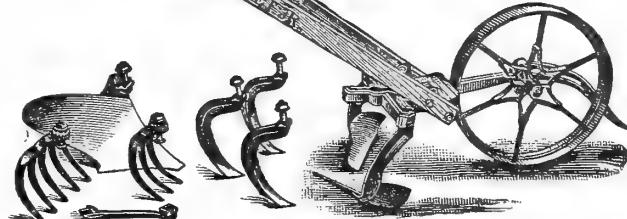
The easiest running of the single high wheel garden cultivator, and only
\$4.50.



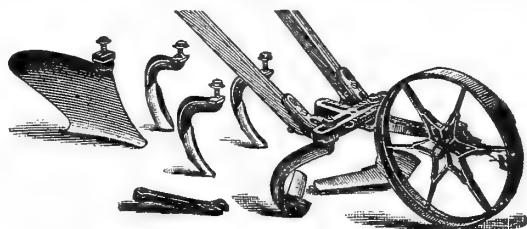
STAR GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

"PLANET JR." No. 16

Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator, Rake
and Plow.



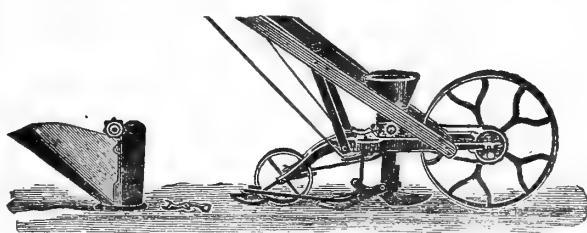
NO. 16, SINGLE WHEEL HOE.



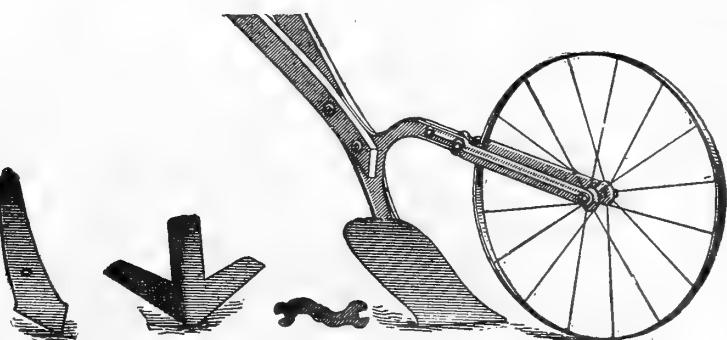
FIREFLY SINGLE WHEEL HOE.



NO. 15, SINGLE WHEEL HOE.



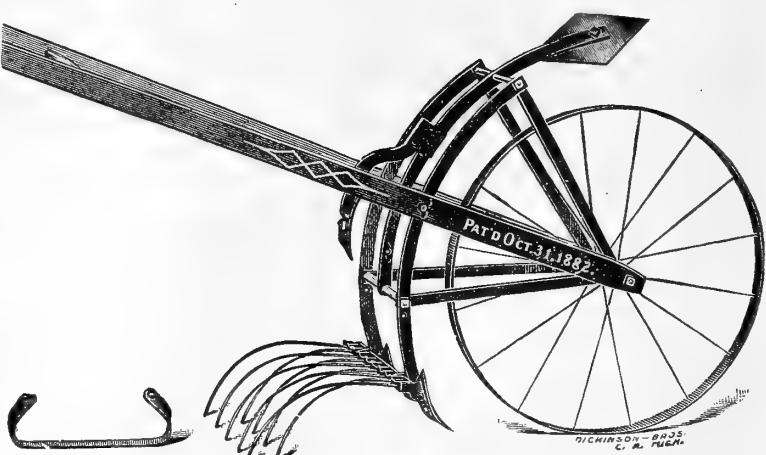
IRON KING SEED DRILL.



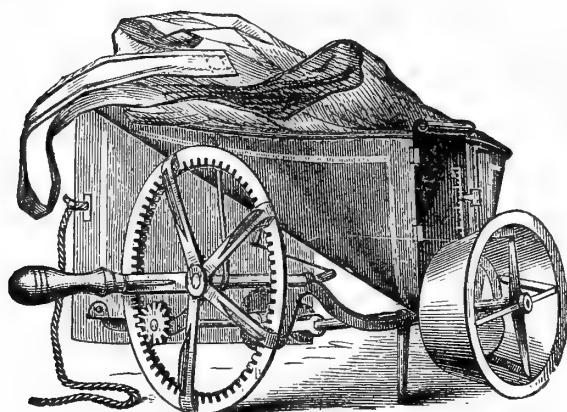
Garden King Cultivator.

This is a complete cultivator with plow, cultivator teeth, weeder, and spring rake. It is the most complete of the easy running high wheel cultivators on the market, and will be sure to please all who want this class of a machine.

Price, complete, \$6.00



GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR

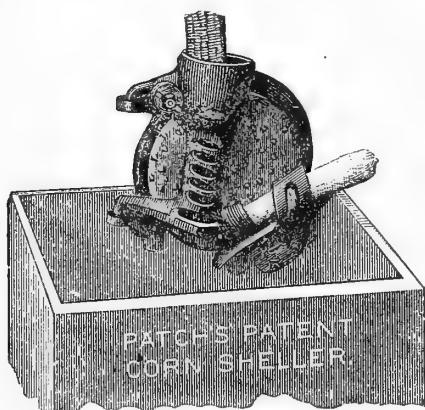


CAHOON SEEDER.

Reliable Seeder.

Here is the seeder for rich or poor; splendid in all respects, doing its work perfectly. It will pay for itself in sowing 5 acres twice over. It was brought forward to meet the demand for a cheap, perfect Hand Seeder. Its great advantage is that it sows the ground three times in going over once, leaving no possible chance of skipping. From 20 to 30 acres can be sown in a day if the seed is handy. Full directions accompany each machine.

Price, \$1.50.



A boy or man, with one hour's practice, can shell a bushel of corn in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. It is a magnificent machine throughout. We have never known one to get out of order. In addition to that, it is sold at an exceedingly low price to place it within reach of everybody. We know of no sheller at twice the price that we would rather have.

Price, \$3.00.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller.

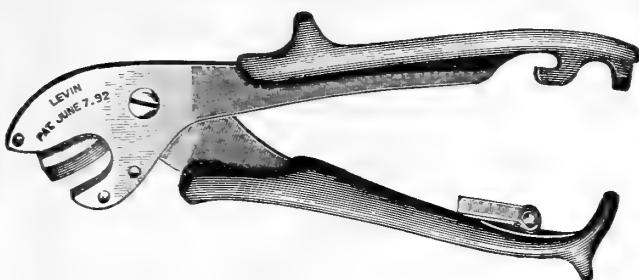


RELIABLE SEEDER.

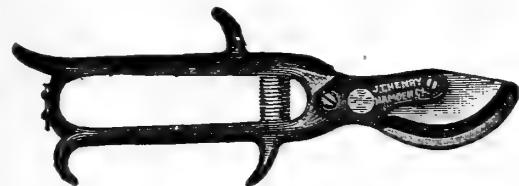
Handy Corn Husker.

If you have any corn to husk, this little tool will do it better, quicker and easier than any other husker we know of.

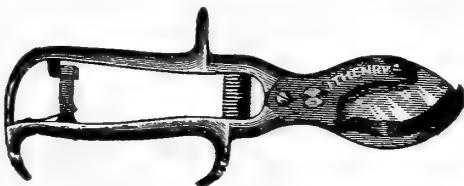
Each, postpaid, 25¢.

The Levin Pruner.

Cuts clean, does not mash the twig.

No. 23, 7 inch, cuts $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. postpaid, 75c.

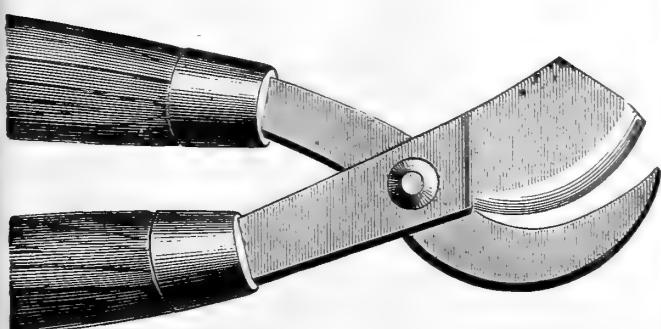
No. 0.

No. 0. 40c.; postage, 15c.
No. 00, similar to 0, but with flat spring. 45c.; postage 15c.
No. 9, loop handle. 50c.; postage, 15c.

No. 14.

No. 14. 50c.; postage, 15c.
No. 12, similar to 14, with steel spring. 50c.; postage, 15c.

No. 30.

No. 30, 9 inch California pattern; German make, black finish, polished blade. 75c.; postage, 15c.
No. 4666, 9 inch; same pattern as 30; bright finish, polished blade, spiral steel spring. Made for hard service. \$1.00; postage 15c.
No. 4773, 9 inch, Reiser pattern, full polish, with double brass springs. \$1.50; postage 15c.
No. 4771, 10 inch; California pattern; spiral steel spring, fine straw colored blade. Made for heavy work. \$2.00; postage, 20c.
No. 4771, 9 inch. \$1.75; postage, 15c.**Branch Shears.**Twenty-six inch..... \$1.00
Forty-one inch..... \$1.25**Pruning Saws.**Duplex California (curved blade). 18 inch, 80c; 20 inch, 85c.
Disston (plain back). 18 inch, 85c; 20 inch, \$1.00.**Long Handle Tree Pruners.**Eight foot handles. \$1.00
Ten foot handles. \$1.10
Twelve foot handles. \$1.25**Garden Trowels.**

No. 1. Blade and shank of ONE PIECE OF STEEL. The best tool of its kind in the market.

50c; postage, 15c.

No. 2. Good steel trowel, with malleable iron shank, firmly riveted. A good trowel for the money.

10c; postage, 5c.

No. 3. Steel trowel, better finished than the above.

15c; postage, 5c

Steel Transplanting Trowel.

Large, 25c; postpaid, 35c; small, 15c; postpaid, 25c.

Pruning Knives.

We have a good assortment of these, ranging in price from 50c. to \$1.50. If out-of-town customers will tell us about what they want, we can give them good value for money sent.

Lang's Hand Weeder.

Each 25c; postpaid, 30c

Wood Labels.

Per M, 90c

Per M, 65c

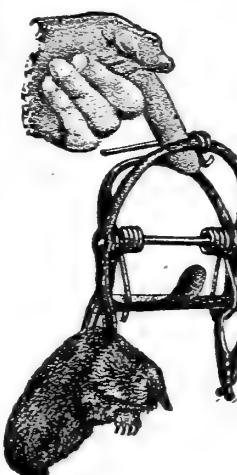
Raffia.

For tying plants.

Lb. 25c.

Grafting Wax.

1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 40c; 1 lb., 35c; Postage 16c. per lb.

**Mole Trap**

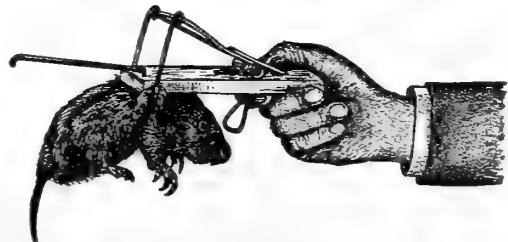
This cut shows the best Mole Trap ever offered, and only has to be tried to be appreciated.

THE SECRET OF MOLE CATCHING

is a GOOD TRAP, and to know their habits.

Full information sent with each trap.

Price each, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.25

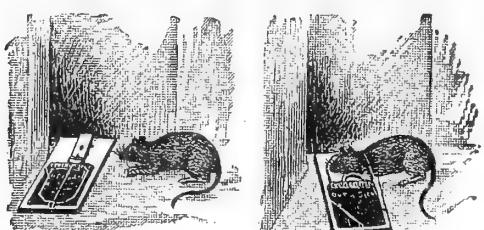
"Out o' Sight" Gopher Trap.**NEW PRINCIPLE**When properly set The Best Trap Made for will catch 19 out of 20. **POCKET GOPHERS**

No Danger and Easy to Set. Sure Catch.

Sample trap, sent postpaid for 25 cts.

Full Directions With Each Trap.

Mouse and Rat Traps.



Mouse trap.

Rat trap.

Full instructions with each trap.

Postpaid, 10c.
Postpaid, 25c.

Flower Pots.

These pots are the standard size, well baked, and free from flaws. If wanted in quantities, write for prices.

Pots.	Each.	Per doz.	Pots.	Each.	Per doz.
2 in.....	\$0.03	\$0.20	7 in.....	\$0.12	\$1.10
3 in.....	.04	.35	8 in.....	.14	1.45
4 in.....	.05	.45	9 in.....	.18	1.80
5 in.....	.06	.55	10 in.....	.30	3.00
6 in.....	.08	.85	12 in.....	.50	5.00

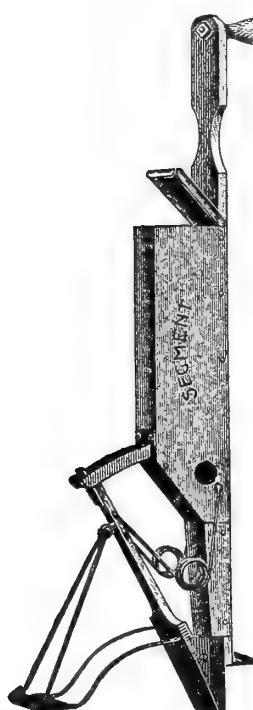
Saucers 50 per cent. of the price of the pots.

The Segment Corn Planter.

This is an improvement on the Reliable type of planter as it requires but one hand to operate it. The feed is perfect, and with it corn can be planted almost as fast as a man can walk.

It will save its Cost in Seed in planting a few acres.

PRICE, \$3.00.



THE SEGMENT CORN PLANTER

ECLIPSE Potato Planter.

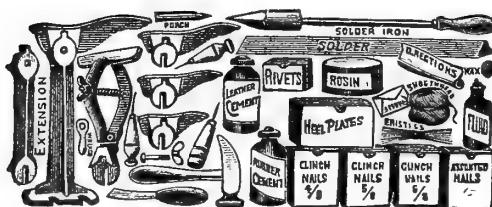
Our ECLIPSE potato planter is one of the best ever invented. With it one man can plant several times as much ground without getting a lame back as can be done by hand. The planter locks itself as it is lifted out of the ground so that the next potato may be dropped in at once, and opens automatically as the top of it is moved forward in walking.

PRICE, \$1.50.

Reliable Corn Planter

With slide feed. This is one of the most useful implements that can be used on a farm, as it will plant just the right number of kernels in each hill.

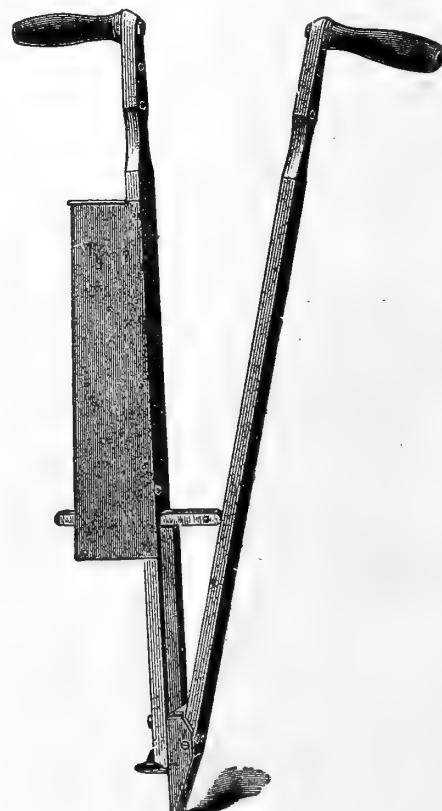
PRICE, \$1.25.



Home Repair Outfit No. 1. For repairing boots, shoes and harness, and containing a complete soldering outfit. This is not the cheap outfit offered cheap, but the regular complete repair outfit containing over 70 pieces.

We are overstocked on this excellent article and for this reason, while this stock lasts we will sell them at reduced price.

Each, \$1.50



RELIABLE CORN PLANTER.

Poultry Supplies.

STOCKTON INCUBATORS

Are taking the place of a want that has long been felt for a successful hatcher that is simple in construction, easy to operate, reliable and cheap. No anxiety is felt when the Improved Stockton Incubator is used, for you look at the thermometer and see that the proper temperature is being maintained, and you rest easy, satisfied that all is well.

THE REASONS WHY

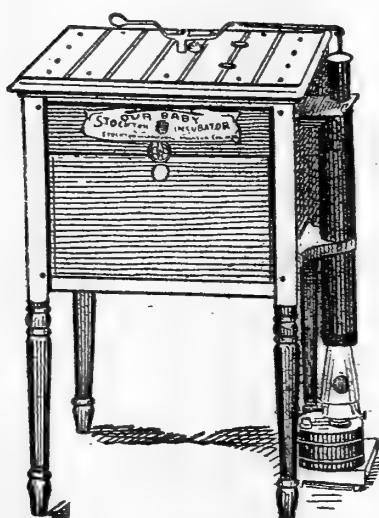
The advantages of the improved Stockton Incubators are superior to those of any other:

FIRST: Of all incubators it is the easiest and safest to operate.

SECOND: It is the neatest constructed and the most durable incubator in use.

THIRD: It is of greater capacity and less cost than any other machine of similar grade.

FOURTH: It will hatch as large a percentage of vigorous chicks from fertile eggs as any other incubator, not excepting the high-priced machines.



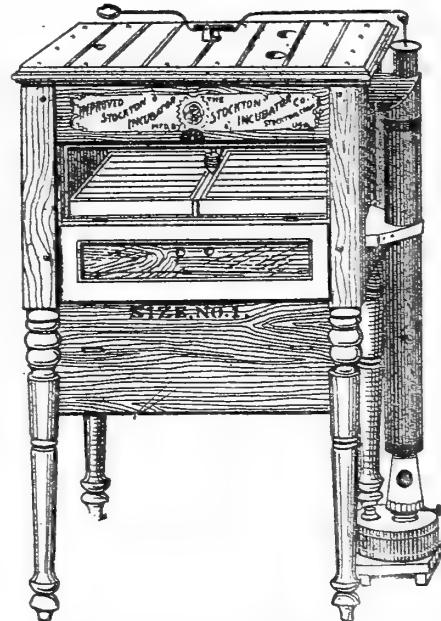
No. 0. 60-EGG CAPACITY.

Our Baby.

Our Baby No. 0, holding 64 eggs, is offered especially to people living in the city or village, where large flocks of poultry cannot be kept. It is a perfect machine and not a toy.

We now use the same disc in the 64 machines as we use in the larger machines, although this is a cost of possibly double the amount for discs, but we believe it to be to our interest to attach it to this size, and thus think it a good investment.

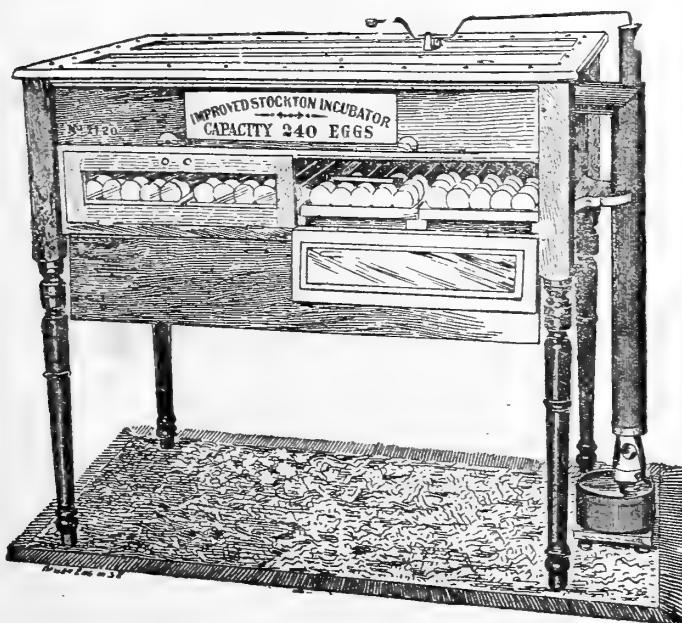
No. 1. 120-EGG CAPACITY.
Our No. 1, holding 120 eggs, is the size specially adapted for use on farm where some one in the family has some extra time which they are willing to spend raising poultry. It is a perfect machine, having two egg trays, two nursery drawers and is complete, ready for operation.



No 1. 120-EGG CAPACITY.

No. 3. 240-EGG-CAPACITY. This is the machine that we recommend for general use on the chicken ranch as it holds 240 eggs and requires little more attention than the smaller sizes, costs but a trifle more to operate and the first cost is a great deal less, capacity considered.

We think that in the long run it will be found to be the most economical machine on the market for the poultry raiser.



No. 3. 240 EGG CAPACITY.

PRICE LIST OF THE IMPROVED STOCKTON INCUBATORS.

We deliver to any railroad station or steam-boat landing in the Northwest, ready for use, at the following prices:

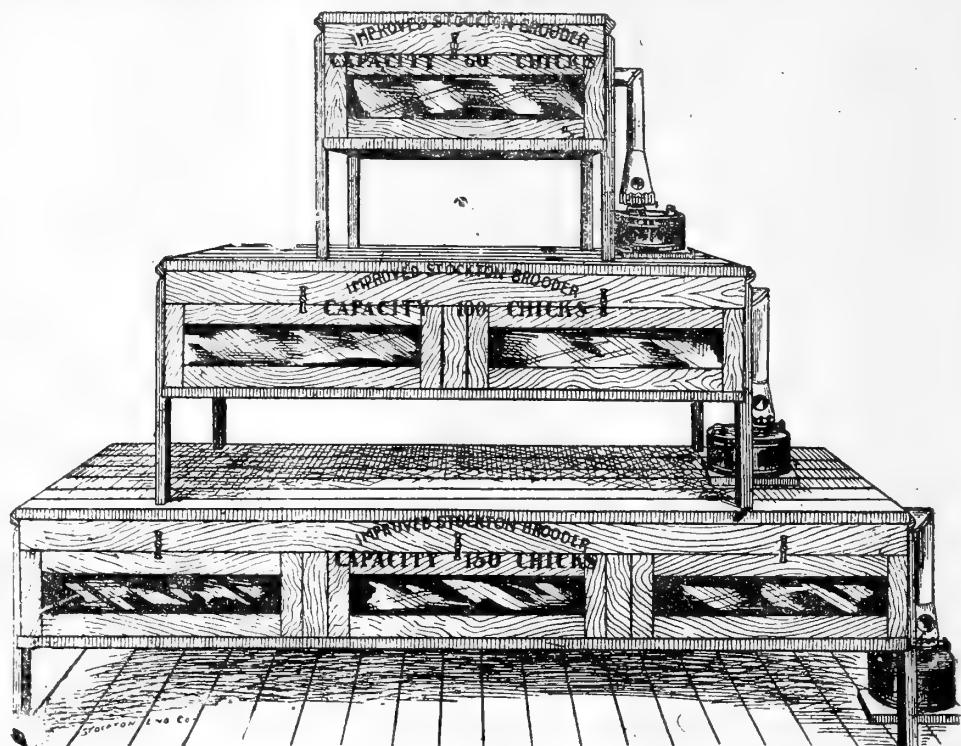
No.	Capacity.	Price each.
0	64 Eggs	\$10.00
1	120 Eggs	18.00
2	180 Eggs	23.50
3	240 Eggs	26.00
4	360 Eggs	36.50
5	480 Eggs	42.00
6	600 Eggs	52.50
7	1000 Eggs	79.00



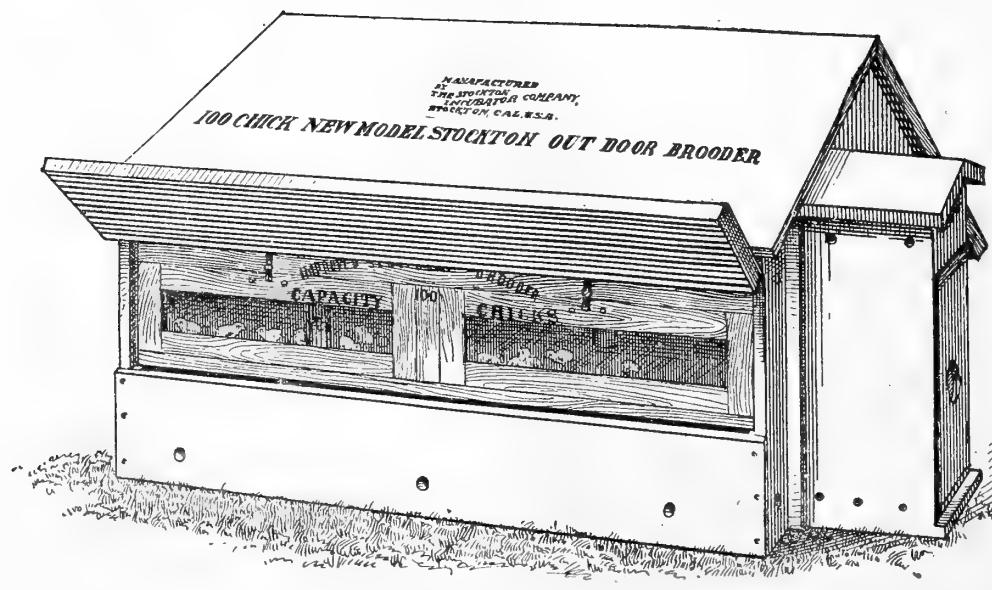
New Model Improved Stockton Brooder.

The New Model Improved Stockton Brooders have proved, after several years' practical use, their efficiency in caring for motherless chicks. We have devised this brooder with a view to meeting the requirements of all classes of poultry raising, under varied conditions, by strictly adhering to the teachings of nature and using the mother hen as an instructor. How well we have succeeded in achieving this end we leave the public to judge, after a close comparison, and taking in consideration the fact that many of the brooders are used by poultrymen in preference to the natural mother, even when the chicks were hatched by the hen. A mild and uniform degree of heat is just as essential in the Brooder as in the Incubator, and no better example of this need be stated than the fact that in natural incubation the same object which brings the chicks into existence also performs the functions of brooding them. Inability to raise the chicks after they are hatched, for want of brooding, is the one principal barrier to profitable results, and while a great deal depends upon the manner of feeding and the healthy and vigorous condition of the chicks when they leave the egg chamber, we do not hesitate to state that inferior brooders have been the direct means of killing more chicks than all other causes combined. The proper application of heat, and its absolute control, also the principle of ventilation, are the vital requisites to be taken into consideration.

Therefore, we do not hesitate in saying that the Improved Stockton Brooders are the most simple, perfect and scientific brooders in the market. In fact, it is a perfect mother for motherless chicks.



New Model Stockton Outdoor Brooder.



One of the advantages of the outdoor brooder is that it save the expense of building brooder houses, which some people do not care to go to, and there are a few disadvantages in putting brooders in old, dilapidated buildings that are of practically no use whatever, and they are not desirable brooder houses. With this system of brooding, the chicks can be colonized in a large yard, orchard or vineyard, and by placing the brooders a few feet apart, each brood of chickens will always find its own brooder and it does away with the building of yards. The outer brooder under the glass is on the ground, and this gives the chicks a chance to scratch on natural ground. When it is desired to move the brooder, it can be easily done by two persons after the chickens are in the brooder proper at night.

The different styles of the Stockton Brooders, both the indoor and the outdoor, are portable and can be easily and quickly moved to the most suitable quarters, as existing conditions may demand. All material used in our brooders is thoroughly seasoned and constructed by competent mechanics. Each brooder is constructed in sections two feet long and twenty inches wide, making them very convenient in running chicks in separate broods, and by yarding off each section there is no further trouble of the chicks being all gathered in one section, which is a disastrous and bad feature in the construction of most all brooders.

All brooders are supplied with top heat, which we believe is proper, as we notice that a chick does not lie on its back and put its feet up to the hen to keep warm, but seems to prefer the usual position of standing on its feet and getting the heat on its back.

Fresh air is admitted through bottom of brooder by means of tubes that discharge it in extreme top up among hot-air pipes, where it is heated and forced down upon the backs of the chicks, then it passes out at the ventilation holes in the sides of the brooder, carrying off all gases and foul air. The bottom is smooth and the doors open the full size of the sections, the bottom being detachable, making it easy to clean. Each section has a sliding door in the back to admit of the chickens running in and out during the day, in the yards that may be arranged for them outside the brooder house. These doors, being closed at night, place the chickens safe from rats and other vermin. Each brooder is provided with legs, which raises the bottom of the brooder about ten inches from the ground.

We build large sizes of both the indoor and outdoor brooders, ranging in capacity from 300 to 1,000 chicks. Prices and full particulars will be given on application.

Price List of Brooders,

Prices of brooders complete (except thermometer and runs) freight prepaid to any railroad station or steamboat landing in the Northwest:

INDOOR.

No.	Capacity.	Price Each.	No.	Capacity.	Price Each.
0	64 Chicks.....	\$ 4.00	1	100 Chicks.....	\$15.00
1	120 Chicks.....	6.00	2	150 Chicks.....	18.00
2	180 Chicks.....	7.50	3	200 Chicks.....	21.00

OUTDOOR.

Directions for setting up and operating accompany each brooder; also instructions for caring for young chicks. Price list of brooder runs, freight prepaid, if ordered with brooder:

60 Chicks, 1-inch wire netting, complete,.....	\$2.00
100 Chicks, 1-inch wire netting, complete.....	3.00
200 Chicks, 1-inch wire netting, complete.....	4.00

Extras For Incubators and Brooders.

Lamp founts for all sizes of incubators.....	\$.50
Burner for No. 0 Incubator .....	.25
Burner for No. 1, 2 and 3 Incubators .....	.50
Burner for No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Incubators.....	.75
Burner for one-section brooder.....	.25
Burner for two-section brooder.....	.50
Burner for three-section brooder.....	.75
Chimneys for all sizes.....	.25
Disc (old style, 75c.) new style	2.50

Forked and regular wire, with cross bar and nut (old style).....	\$1.00
Regular sweeps with weight and valve	1.50
Connecting rod for disc to regulator sweep.....	.50
Bracket for disc (new style).....	.50
Egg testers (leather)	25
Trays, each	75
Moisture pans	25

POINTS THAT EXCEL IN THE

Webster & Hannum Green Bone Cutter.

- 1st. Runs easiest by hand or power.
- 2nd. By power it requires no attention after the hopper is filled.
- 3rd. By hand it requires one hand to turn, while others require two—because
- 4th. It has an automatic follower which feeds the bone in the hopper down to the cutter, and stops feeding itself the moment the last bone is cut, thus preventing the machine tearing itself to pieces.
- 5th. Takes a larger piece of bone than any other and cuts it fine enough for chicks.
- 6th. It is the only cutter that will cut green bone, clear meat, and will not clog (without freezing), or crack corn perfectly.
- 7th. No loose knives to reset or adjust.
- 8th. Reasonable in price.
- 9th. Built of best material on scientific principles. Not an adaptation of an old idea in vegetable or fruit cutters, but invented especially for cutting green bone very fine, though incidentally performing various other duties.
- 10th. Indorsed by practical poultrymen and World's Fair judges as the most perfect Green Bone Cutter made.

Our Warrant.

From numerous tests we are willing to warrant our machines and also warrant green cut bone. Put your fowls in two flocks, as near equal as possible; feed one lot one-half ounce per day of green cut bone, and no bone or animal food to the other flock, otherwise feed both flocks alike. Within one month (in Fall or Winter) your fowls which are fed the green bone will lay at least twice as many eggs as the flock which has not.

We guarantee our bone cutters in every way to be strong and durable. Should any parts of our machines break through defects in material or workmanship during one year from the date of purchase, we will furnish new parts free of charge, but we do not pay freight or express charges on these parts.

Will Not Clog.

By construction peculiar to ourselves, our cutters clear themselves perfectly. They will not clog.

Ours is the only bone cutter having a truly automatic feed, which allows the operator to use either hand in turning.

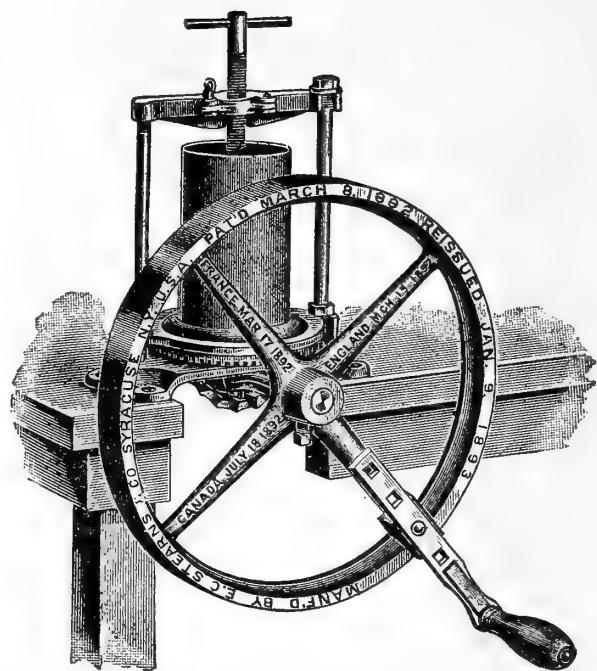
The Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter never clogs with clear meat.

No. 4 Bone Mill.

The Best Low Price Machine Made.

The No. 4 Cutter is a genuine record breaker for ease of operation, quality of work and speed, readily cutting out a hopper full by hand ($2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) in two or three minutes, enough for a flock of 60 or 70 hens for one day, and fine enough for little chicks.

Price, with Fly Wheel, \$9.00.
Weight, 46 pounds.



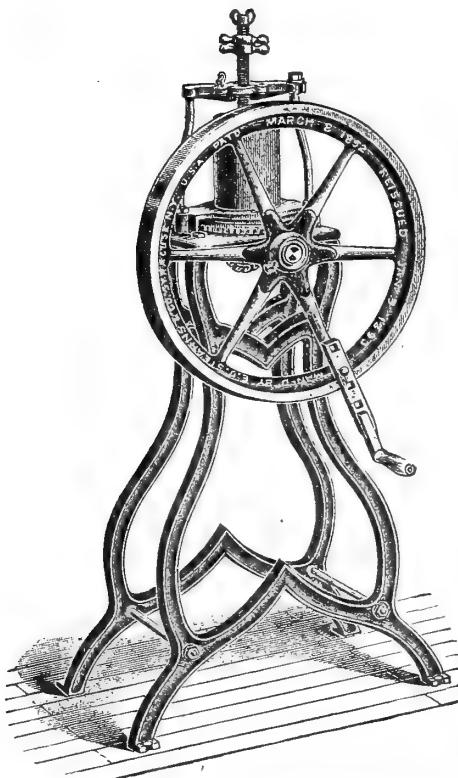
No. 4.

The New No. 6 Mill.

A few features of great importance in our No. 6 is that while it feeds itself automatically and the operator can use either hand to turn the machine (a big advantage in a bone cutter), yet it feeds itself rapid when the machine turns easiest, but as soon as the bones get compact in the hopper, and just before the machine would turn hard, the feed stops automatically, when the pressure of the follower reaches any desired degree. So this machine will not turn any harder than it is set for, and feeds itself with more uniform pressure than can ever be done by hand feed. And this uniform pressure is perfectly under the control of the operator. By simply turning the thumb nut at the top of the follower the pressure of the follower can be uniformly as light, and the machine turns as easy as anyone could wish; or, if desired, the thumb nut can be tightened in an instant and the pressure increased to suit the strength of anyone.

It is built strong and heavy and made to last, weighs 135 pounds and holds $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of bone—enough for 60 or 70 hens for one day. One pound of bone has often been cut in one minute by hand on this machine.

Price, with Fly Wheel, on legs, \$18.00



No. 6.

The New Cutter Head.

Made of drop forged steel, properly case-hardened, and is practically indestructible. No adjusting of knives, no screws to lose, once set in place always ready for business. The most economical and satisfactory machine to buy.

Stearns New Clover Cutter.

This cutter is made in convenient size for use on bench or table. The entire frame is made of malleable iron, making a very light and strong machine. It is self-feeding and self-sharpening. Cuts clover very rapidly, and is run with little effort. Eight cuts to each revolution. Finished in black enamel.

Price, \$3.00.

Green Bone Is Cheap.

The expense of feeding green bone is small. One or two cents a pound will buy, fresh from your butcher, all the bones and meat ends you can use.

Poultry Foods.

Body and Egg Building Foods.

SAMPLE SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

Beef Scraps.—Fresh beef, well cooked and thoroughly dried, for 10 lbs., 40c; 100 lbs., \$3.50. A winter ration to take the place of the summer range.

Beef Meal.—Same but ground fine to mix in the mash. 10 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Granulated Dried Blood.—Very rich in protein and valuable for increasing egg production. 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Lamberson's 200 Egg Ration.—A ready mixed grain and meat food to be fed dry, containing all the elements required for increasing egg production to an average of 200 eggs per hen per annum. 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Lamberson's Standard Egg Food.—The best egg producer on the market. 2 lbs., 25c.; 5 lbs., 50c.; by mail add 18c. per lb.

Croley's Dry Mixed Chick Food.—For feeding newly hatched chicks, until 8 or 10 days old. Fowls fed on this as chicks, have, at maturity, shown a gain in weight of 40 per cent over others. 1 lb., 15c.; 12 lbs., 50c.; 25 lbs., \$1.00.; 100 lbs., 3.50.

Granulated Bone.—One of the very best foods and containing more of the elements of the egg than any other one food. It also serves partly as grit. 5 lbs., 15c.; 10 lbs., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Bone Meal.—Same as granulated bone, but ground fine for chicks. 5 lbs., 15c.; 10 lbs., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Digestive Foods....

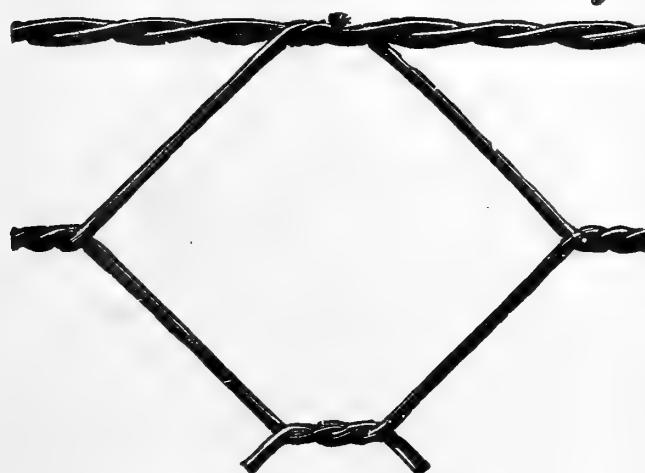
Having no teeth the hen needs such substances as these to thoroughly masticate and assimilate her food.

Henteeth.—A new white, clean grit, of value for its own component parts as well as for its cutting quality. It is furnished in coarse for turkeys and large poultry. Medium for mature fowls, and fine for chicks. 10 lbs., 25c.; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Granite Grit.—A coarse granite of some value but only for its cutting quality. 10 lbs., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$1.00.

Oyster Shells.—We carry the Peerless and Croley shell in coarse, medium and fine grades. This contains valuable matter for the egg shell. 10 lbs., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

For Sprayers, and Atomizers for applying liquid and powder, insecticides, etc., see 74 and 77 pages.



Charcoal.—Valuable to correct bowel disorders; should be fed granulated, placing it where the poultry may help themselves. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c.

REMEDIES

The most common diseases of poultry except gapes and chickenpox originate from a common cold, and all of them are contagious.

The drinking water is the chief means of contagion. Fowls that are in excellent condition, with vigorous constitutions and free from vermin are less liable to contract the diseases, either directly or indirectly. Prevention is better than cure.

California Poultry Remedy.—For the cure of swelled head, colds, roup, canker, diphtheria, pip, gapes and all diseases of the head, eyes and throat. 6 oz. bottle, 50c; 12 oz. bottle, \$1.00.

Flood's Roup Cure.—Guaranteed to cure if used according to directions. Postpaid, 50c.

Morris' Poultry Cure.—Warranted to cure diphtheria, sore eyes, swelled head, roup, cholera or scaly leg if used according to directions. 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c.

INSECTICIDES

Buhack or Persian Insect Powder.—The true Persian Insect Powder. Effective and powerful. oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Fanciers' Friend.—Preventing lice on poultry, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, and lice on house plants. 1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c.

Lamberson's Lice Powder.—An excellent remedy for lice on young chicks and other fowls, giving instant relief. It is put up in boxes with perforated tops. 1 lb., 25c.

Zenoleum.—One of the best known disinfectants, sheep dip or lice killers on the market. Endorsed by many Agricultural Colleges and eminent scientists as non-poisonous, effective and economical. Pt., 25c; Qt., 60c; 1/2 Gal., \$1.00; 5 Gals., \$7.50.

Lee's Lice Killer.—Kills all mites and lice wherever applied, the vapor penetrating the feathers, killing all body lice. Quart, 35c; 1/2 Gal., 60c.

Lamberson's Lice Killer.—When the houses and roosts are infected with lice or nits, paint or spray with Lamberson's Lice Killer, which will effectively destroy them. Quart, 35c; 2 Quarts, 60c; 1 Gallon, \$1.00.

Poultry Netting.



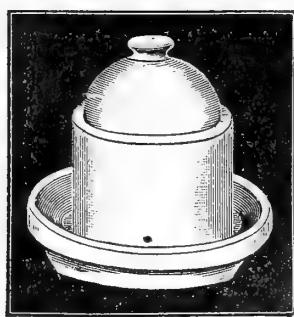
	Per Roll of 150 Feet.	No. 20 Wire.	No. 19 Wire.
12 inches wide, 2 inch mesh...		\$0.70	\$0.75
18 "	"	1.05	1.15
24 "	"	1.35	1.50
30 "	"	1.70	1.85
36 "	"	2.10	2.25
42 "	"	2.40	2.60
48 "	"	2.70	3.00
60 "	"	3.40	3.75
72 "	"	4.15	4.50



WILSON DRY BONE MILL

For grinding dry bone, or cracking grain for chicks.

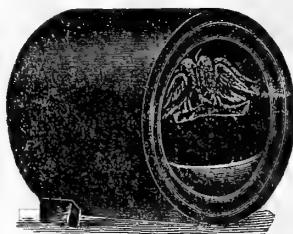
PRICE, \$5.00.



Crockery Drinking Fountains.

These are much preferable to the metal ones, as they are easier to keep clean, will not rust, and keep the water much cooler. Drinking fountains should be filled at least twice every day.

2-qt., weight 3 lbs., each, 25c ; 4-qt., weight 6 lbs., each, 40c.



Sanitary Crockery Drinking Fountain.

This is easier to keep clean than the above kind, but is more liable to be broken.

2-qt., weight 3 lbs., price 25c.; 4-qt., weight 6 lbs., price 40c

Glass Nest Eggs.

Woodward's Medicated Nest Eggs.

We are Pacific Coast agents for this excellent article. It is cheap and no one who has setting hens can afford to be without it. Placed in the nest, it will keep the hen from getting lousy while hatching, insuring a larger percentage healthy chicks.

Each, postpaid, 10c.; doz., 50c.; doz., postpaid, 80c.

Perfect in shape and easy to clean Each 5c
Per doz., 30c.; postpaid, per doz., 50c



The Eclipse Leg Bands.

No. 1 for Bantams and small Mediterraneans. **No. 2** for Mediterraneans. **No. 3** for American females. **No. 4** for American males, Asiatic females and small turkeys. **No. 5** for Asiatic males and turkeys.

The above cut shows the Eclipse Bands for marking poultry. The band is light and neat and will stay on. They are so made that when properly adjusted they cannot come off. They are all in one piece, are easy to put on and there are no sharp corners or rough edges on the Eclipse.

They are made from polished aluminum and will not tarnish. Those who prefer a flat band will find them superior to anything on the market, while the price places them within reach of everybody.

...DIRECTIONS...

Place band around the fowl's leg, close it, slipping end through slit in opposite end and bend both ends down flat with body of band, then twist the projection, or ear, one fourth the way around as shown in cut. It will be seen that the ear is now on a different angle from the slit and cannot get out, thus insuring ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

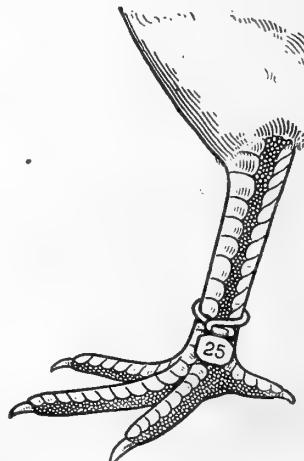
Prices: 20c. per 12; 35c. per 25; 60c. per 50; \$1.00 per 100; \$2.00 per 250; \$3.75 per 500; \$6.50 per 1000, prepaid. Bands numbered to order as desired. Give size wanted. They are not made in pigeon sizes. Send stamp for sample.

Climax Leg Bands.

The "Stay On" Kind.

These Bands have been on the market several years and have proved the most satisfactory device for marking poultry. They are especially desirable for marking birds with feathered legs, and are neat, simple, easy to put on and absolutely secure if properly applied.

They are in general use by leading poultrymen and poultry associations and their immense sale attests their popularity. Rings are made of spring brass and the tags are aluminum.



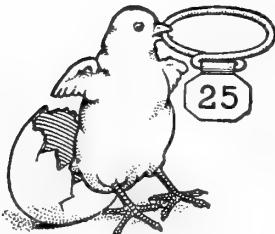
SIZES USED FOR DIFFERENT BREEDS.

- No. 1. Bantams and small Mediterraneans.
- No. 2. Mediterranean females.
- No. 3. Mediterranean males and American females.
- No. 4. Large American females, small American males and small Asiatic females.
- No. 5. American males, Asiatic females and small Asiatic males.
- No. 6. Asiatic males and Turkeys.

Always Give Sizes Wanted.

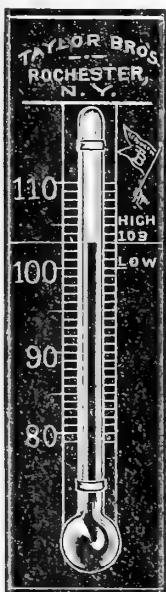
PRICES (Postpaid).

In lots of 12, No. from 1 to 12, ... \$.25 | In lots of 25, No. from 1 to 25, \$.40
" 50, " 1 to 50,75 | " 100, " 1 to 100, 1.25



POULTRY.—Continued.**Poultry Marker.**

They are made in two sizes for large and small chicks, have steel cutter and spring, and are small and neat to carry in the vest pocket. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 20 cents.

**Incubator Thermometers.**

Tested and guaranteed Thermometers, metal back, the most durable and convenient for incubator use. Have a large column of silver with gathering bulb, which prevents separation of column.

Taylor's best tested Thermometer, by mail \$1.00
Brooder Thermometer (untested, not recommended) 50

Lamberson's Lice Killer.**KILLS THE LICE.**

Ask your dealer for it and insist on having it.
If he does not carry it, send to us.

Price, qt., 35c; 2 qt., 60c; 4 qt., \$1.00.

LAMBERSON'S STANDARD LICE POWDER.**For Sprinkling in the Nests or on the Hens.**

Will positively kill all the lice and leave the fowls in a clean condition. With this and LAMBERSON'S STANDARD LICE KILLER to paint the roosts and spray the house, there is no excuse for anyone having poultry in anything but perfect condition, both for shows and laying.

Put up in 16 oz. Packages with Perforated Top. Price Per Package, 25 Cents.

If ordered by mail, add 20 cents per pkg. for postage.

Lamberson's Standard Egg Food.**IT WILL CURE**

Chicken cholera, gapes, worms, and all diseases. Produces bone, muscle and feathers. Makes the comb red, feathers lie smoothly, eggs fertile, and makes larger fowls. Moulting fowls, when fed LAMBERSON'S STANDARD EGG FOOD, pay largely by their early laying qualities. Young chickens grow more rapidly, are healthy and free from disease.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY RAPIDLY.

A regular system of feeding should be adopted by all, and steadily adhered to by closely following these instructions, eggs will be plenty, especially during winter when eggs are high.

Mix soft or ground food with warm water in cold weather and add a heaping tablespoonful of Lamberson's Egg Food to the food for every 20 fowls every day until they begin to lay, then every other day. This should be fed early in the morning. Cracked grain, oats, millet, etc., should be scattered between times in leaves or chaff on the henhouse floor, or better still, have a scratching shed provided. Just before they go to roost, give a good feed of whole grain and the results will be satisfactory.

Price, 2 lb. Package, 25 Cents; 5 lb. package, 50 Cents.

 If ordered by mail, add 18c. per lb for postage.

Bee Supplies.

Dovetailed Hives and Fixtures.

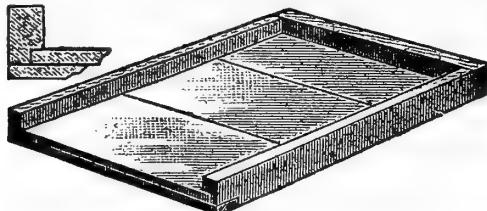
Our hives and inside fixtures for last season gave such general satisfaction that they are practically the same as those we put out this year. There are, however, some changes, but such as there are will work perfectly in combination with the supplies already in use.

THE EXCELSIOR COVER.

The most important change is the substitution of the Excelsior Cover for the regular Dauzenbaker. The latter, while a good one, was not as well adapted to hot climates as the EXCELSIOR. It consists of boards not exceeding six inches in width, for narrow boards will not shrink and check from the influence of the weather like the wide ones.

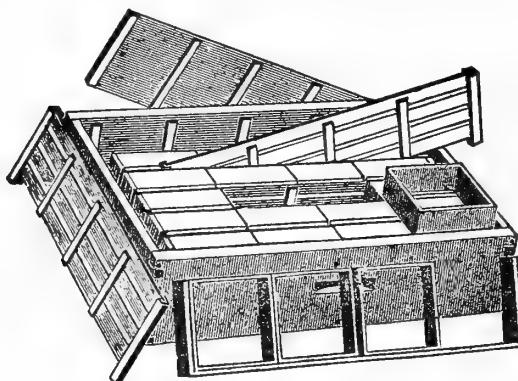
THE DANZENBAKER BOTTOM BOARD.

The reversible Danzenbaker bottom-board, which has given such universal satisfaction for the last three years, will be used in regular hive combinations this year. It consists of two side rails grooved to receive the $\frac{3}{8}$ boards ship-lapped together forming the floor. These grooves are so situated that, when the bottom board is placed one side up, it will leave a $\frac{3}{8}$ bee space between the brood frames and the floor. When it is used the other way



DESIGNATED AS A.

there will be a bee space of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One can, at his own option, use either the deep or the shallow entrance.



DESIGNATED AS P.

The I super is constructed similar to the P. The super is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper, for the sections are $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5$; but instead of being held by section holders they are supported by means of slats. There are five sections to each row, and the fences are so constructed that the cross-cleats match with the uprights of the sections of this size. The ideal super, with its $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5$ sections, has come to be very popular in certain localities where a light weight tall section seems to be in demand.

DOVETAILED SUPER WITH SLOTTED SECTION HOLDERS.

This is one of the best supers sold for the use of old-style sections having beeways. It is constructed on the same general lines as the P super for plain sections, with this exception: That, instead of fences we use wood separators (or slat separators), beeway sections, and section-holders having bottom bars scored out to correspond with the beeways in the sections.

Those having the S super just described for old-style sections, and wanting to try plain sections and fences, can do so by ordering S fences and plain sections.

HIVE COMBINATIONS, AND HOW TO UNDERSTAND THEM.

To accommodate various localities and bee-keepers of different preferences, we have a large number of different combinations; and each combination is indicated by a series of letters and figures. Some of the letters are the initials of the name of the article to which they refer; and in other cases they are simply arbitrary; but when one gets the key thoroughly in mind, the whole system of hive numbering is very simple. A glance at the following table showing the meaning of each letter or figure in alphabetical and numerical order will make all plain.

A	Danz. bottom.
B	Ordinary bottom.
E	Excelsior Cover.
G	the Gable cover.
I	super for Ideal plain sections $3\frac{1}{8} \times 5$.
M	super, 4x5 plain sections for Danzy hive.
P	super equipped for plain $4\frac{1}{4}$ sections.
S	super for $4\frac{1}{4}$ beeway section, old style.
2	super with section-holders, separators or fences, but no sections or foundations.
4	super with section-holders, separators or fences, sections and foundation starters.
5	hive-body or brood-chamber, with frames and division-board, but no starters.
6	hive-body or brood-chamber with frames, division-board, and foundation-starters.

When the figures are doubled it indicates that two of the articles are called for. For instances, 22P means two supers with plain section-holder and fences.

If you desire a Danz bottom-board, Excelsior cover, 8-frame dovetailed hive with frames, foundation, and super with section-holders, $4\frac{1}{4}$ plain sections, fences and foundation, the number would stand thus: AE64P | 8.

If you wish two supers, in place of the one 4 you would add another figure 4, and the whole would read for 8-frame hive, AE644P | 8; or if you wanted this same combination without foundation or sections, the designation would be AE522P | 8.

ROOT'S 8-FRAME HIVES.

	Each Nailed	K. D., in Flat.			W t o 10.
		5	10	25	
AE or AG, 5 hive.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 5.75	\$ 11.00	\$ 26.00	190
AE or AG, 6 hive.....	1.65	6.40	12.25	29.00	195
AE or AG, 52 hive.....	1.90	7.85	15.25	35.00	260
AE or AG, 64 hive.....	2.20	9.25	18.00	42.00	280
AE or AG, 522 hive.....	2.40	10.00	19.50	45.00	320
AE or AG, 644 hive.....	2.80	12.00	23.75	55.50	350
AE or AG, 55 hive.....	2.30	9.75	19.00	45.00	320
A or B bottom.....	.30	1.30	2.50	5.75	40
E or G cover.....	.35	1.60	3.00	7.40	40
Empty, body ($9\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep) with tin rabbets.....	.55	2.50	4.50	10.50	80
5 body, with frames and division board.....	.85	4.00	7.60	18.50	130
6 body, same as 5 plus foundation.....	.95	4.50	8.50	19.25	135
Shallow super with flattin.....	.35	1.50	2.75	6.00	40
No. 2 P. S. or I super.....	.60	2.40	4.50	10.00	65
No. 4 P. S. or I super.....	.70	3.15	6.00	13.50	75

DANZ. HINES, 10-FRAME.

52M.....	2.35	9.50	18.00	.....
64M.....	2.60	10.75	20.50	.....

DOVETAILED CEDAR HIVES.

BC52.....	1.50	6.25	12.00	.....
BC64.....	1.85	7.75	15.00	.....
BC55.....	1.95	8.25	16.00	.....
BC66.....	2.20	9.25	18.00	.....

SECTION-HOLDERS.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, plain, per 100.....	\$1.75
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, slotted, per 100.....	2.00
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, slotted, per 100.....	2.00
Bottoms only, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, slotted, per 100.....	1.00

SECTION HONEY-BOXES.

The making of sanded and polished one-piece sections is one of our specialties, and our output last year was about fifteen millions. Having an investment of thousands of dollars in special automatic machinery, we are enabled to turn out a product that for quality, finish, workmanship and accuracy cannot be excelled. The sections are polished in double-surface sanding machines; and the result is uniform quality, and the same absolute thickness from end to end.

Our No. 1 sections are made of the choicest white basswood lumber, and are all perfect in finish, and free from defects. They are not all snow-white, but vary from that to a light cream color. Choice honey shows off to best advantage in a section not too white, as it is the honey rather than the wood that the customer looks at.

Our No. 2 sections selected from our best grade sell at a price considerably less than our No. 1, and are correspondingly lower in quality. Many are equal to No. 1, except in color, while others have dark spots and saw-marks, or other blemishes which exclude them from No. 1 grade. We do not make the No. 2 grade to order, but have them only as they accumulate in making No. 1. In regular sizes the demand is usually greater than the supply.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.

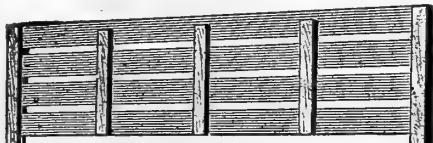
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-16, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 7 to foot or 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 5 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Per 100, 60c.; per 500, \$2.50; per 1000, \$4.75; per 5,000, \$3.00; per 10,000, \$4.50; 4x5x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ (for Danz. hives), per 100, 60c.; per 500, \$2.60; per 100, \$4.85; per 5,000, \$28.50; per 10,000, \$45.50. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, plain, 25c; per M, less than above prices.

No. 2 cream, 50c. per 1,000 less than above. As No. 2 sections are those picked out as not good enough for No. 1, the supply is limited and orders will be taken subject to stock remaining unsold at date of order.

If ordered by mail add 1c each for postage.

SEPARATORS.

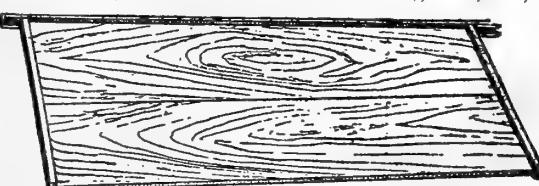
Slotted, sawed.	Per hundred, \$1.00
Slotted, sliced.	Per hundred, .75



I fences, used with 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches plain sections, Per 100, \$2.00.
P fences, used with 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches plain sections, or slotted 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches section-holders. Per 100, \$2.00.

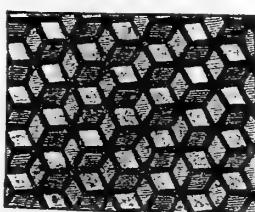
HOFFMAN FRAMES.

Self-spacing, pierced. 10, 30c.; 100, \$2.50.



DIVISION BOARDS.

Price, K. D., each, 10c; 10 for 80c.



**Our
"Weed Process"
Foundation**

Is made by the A. I. Root Co., and is a very superior article. Packed in 1, 2, 3 and 5-pound paper boxes, or 25 lbs. in a case. Samples mailed free on application.

1 lb.	10 lb.
Medium Brood.....	55c 50c
Light Brood.....	60c 55c
Thin Surplus.....	65c 60c
Extra Thin Surplus.....	70c 65c

Prices subject to market changes.
If ordered by mail add 25c per lb. for postage.

HONEY KNIVES.



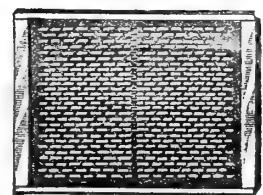
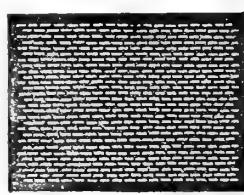
BINGHAM.

Each, 80c; postpaid, 90c.



NOVICE.

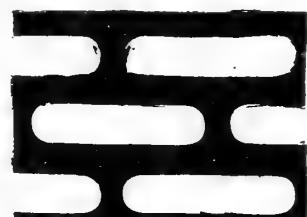
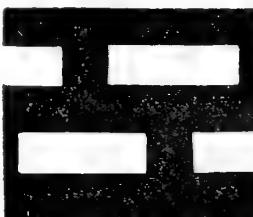
Each 80c; postpaid, 90c.



HONEY BOARDS—ROOT ZINC.

Each.
No. 1, 10-frame, unbound.....
No. 11, 8-frame, unbound.....
No. 12, 10-frame, wood-bound.....
No. 13, 8-frame, wood-bound

PERFORATED ZINC.



ROOT ZINC.

This is used between the upper and lower stories to prevent the queen from going above. It is also used in entrance guards for queen and drone traps, etc. The size of the perforations in either make of zinc is 17-100. This is found to effectually stop all queens and drones from passing through, but allows the workers to pass easily without hindrance.

"Root" strips.	Each 2c; per 100, \$1.25.
"Tinker" Strips.	Each 2c, per 100, \$1.50
"Root" Sheets, 28x96 inches.	Each, \$1.75.
"Tinker" Sheets, 24x40 inches.	Each \$1.00

ENTRANCE GUARDS.

"Root" Zinc.	10 for 90c; Each 10c; postpaid, 15c.
"Tinker" Zinc.	10 for 90c; Each 10c; postpaid, 15c.

ALLEY'S DRONE TRAP.

Each 50c; postpaid, 65c.

BEE TENT.

A useful device for covering the hive while introducing queens, transferring, etc. They are made to fold up in small compass, for storing or transportation. Weighs about 6 pounds. Dimensions five feet each way. Each, \$2.00



BEE VEILS.

No. 1, made entirely of silk tulle \$0.80

No. 2, cotton tulle, silk face50

No. 3, cotton tulle throughout40

Globe veils 1.10

The silk in these veils is so fine that 8 yards weighs only 1 ounce, and is almost invisible before the eyes.

Silk tulle for face of veil, 9x12 inches. .10

RUBBER GLOVES.

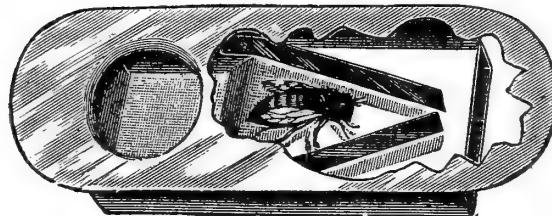
To protect the hands while handling bees

Kind.	Size.	Price per pair.	Postage.
Ladies' size	6 to 9	\$1.35	5 cents
Gents' size	10 to 11	1.50	6 cents
Long and large	12 to 14	2.00	10 cents

Remember that rubber gloves must be two sizes larger than kid gloves; that is, if a No. 7 kid glove fits you, you need No. 9 rubber.

SWARM CATCHER.

Maum's with pole, \$1.50; without pole, \$1.10.



PORTER BEE-ESCAPE.

postpaid, 20c.

Mounted, express, each, 40c.

PORTER HONEY-HOUSE ESCAPE.

Each, postpaid, 35c.

MILLER'S INTRODUCING CAGES.

Each, postpaid, 10c.

PAINT FOR HIVES,

Gal., \$2.00; half gal., \$1.00; qt., 60c.

Each. 10.

Benton Queen cages, no candy 5c 40c

Postpaid 6c 45c

QUEEN CELL PROTECTOR. SPIRAL CAGE.

Each. 10.

West's Queen Cell Protectors, postpaid 10c 50c

West's Spiral Cages, postpaid 10c 80c

Bee Brushes.

DAVIS BRUSH.

We much prefer the Coggshall brush, but we can furnish the Davis, either bent or straight handle.

Price, each, 20c; postpaid, 23c.

Hubbard's Section Press.



Weight, 25 pounds.

Price, \$3.00.

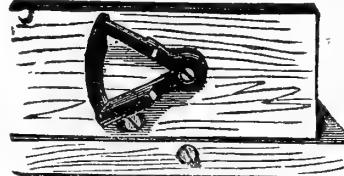


COGGSSHALL'S BEE BRUSH.

This is a sort of whiskbroom, especially adapted and made for brushing bees

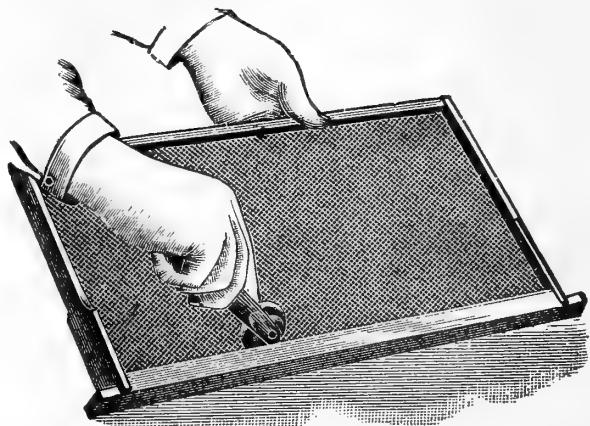
Each, 20c; postpaid, 26c.

HIVE CLAMPS.



VAN DUSEN'S.

Per set, including two screws, 5c; 10 pairs, 40c. No screws, 10 pairs, 35c; by mail, 3c. per pair extra.

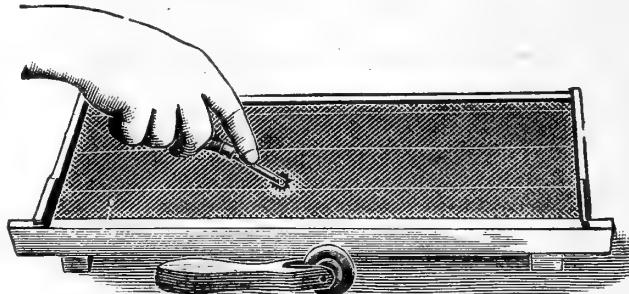


DAISY FOUNDATION ROLLER.

Postpaid, 20c.

BLOOD'S ROLLER.

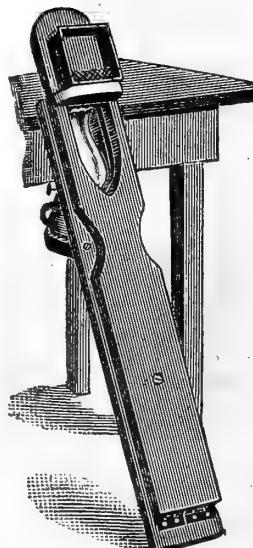
Postpaid, 20c.



SPUR WIRE IMBEDDER.

This is like a tracing wheel, with the teeth set so as to straddle the wire while imbedding it.

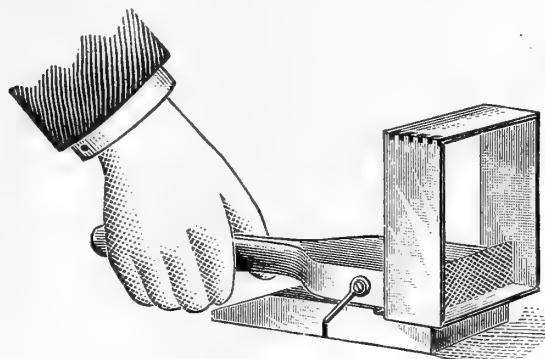
Postpaid, 20c.



DAISY FOUNDATION FASTENER.

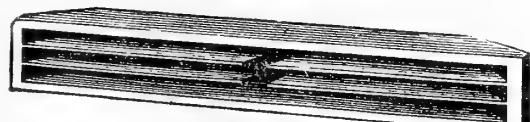
Price, without lamp, \$1.00.
Weight, 5 lbs.

This is the best for putting starters into sections. Nothing could be more simple or more easily operated than this machine; and we are sure it will put starters in better and faster than any machine before produced. With this, a boy or girl will put starters in about 500 sections per hour, and do it nicer than any of the presser machines we formerly sold. Complete directions accompany each machine.

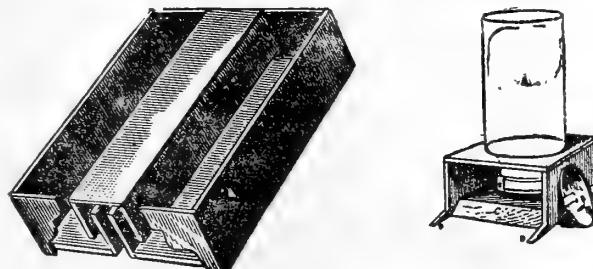


PARKER'S FOUNDATION FASTENER.
Price, 30c.; by mail, 45c.

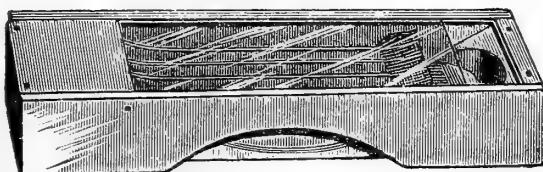
Feeders.



SIMPLICITY. Each, 10; postpaid, 15.



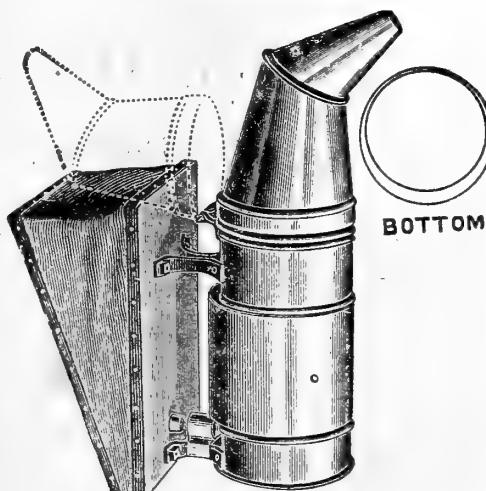
MILLER. Nailed, 35c; flat, 30c. BOARDMAN. Each, 25c



GRAY-SIMPLICITY.
This is a Simplicity feeder, with a glass cover.
Each, 20c; postpaid, 35c.

Smokers.

Clarks. Each, 60; postage, 15c.

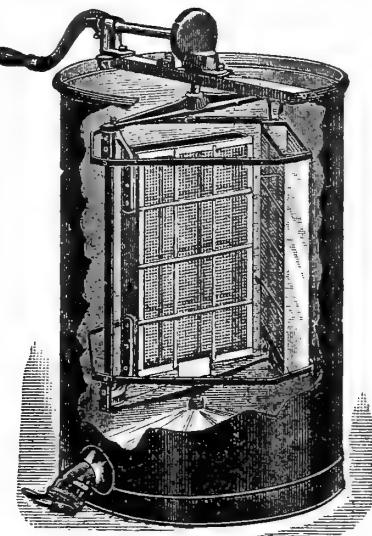


CORNEIL.

We recommend this smoker as being the most useful for an apiary. It holds the fire well, and after standing some time will throw a large volume of smoke at almost the first blast of the bellows. It will also outlast the Clark, two to one, making it cheaper in the long run.

Each, \$1.00; postage, 20.
Each, \$1.50; postage 30c.
Each, \$1.25; postage, 30c.

Honey Extractors.



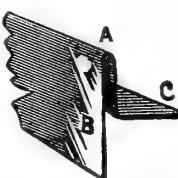
COWAN RAPID REVERSABLE.
No. 15, 2-frame Cowan for L frames; diameter of can, 20 inches. \$13.50.

NOVICE.

For those who want the smallest and lightest machine, as well as one moderate in price, this will fill the bill.
No 5, for L or Simp. frame, standing on end, or any other frame not over 9½ inches deep, or 18½ inches long, top bar 20 inches. \$10.00.

HILL'S DEVICE

Price, 60c. for 10;
by mail, 5c extra.



TIN RABBETS FOR HIVES.

These are of folded tin, and are used for framed to rest on. The price is as follows: Rabbets for Dov. hive, 12 to 14 inch, \$1.25 per 100

Rabbets of other lengths will be 1½c per foot
Rabbets are included with all our hives,

	100	\$1.25
T-Tins, 14 inches and under	.....	\$1.25
T-Tins, over 14 inches and up to 16 inches	.....	1.40
Flat Tins, 14 inches and under	.....	0.50
Flat Tins, over 14 inches and up to 20 inches	.....	0.75
Bent staples, about 400 to a pound		
	3-oz., 10c.; lb., 40c	

NO. 30 TINNED WIRE.

	Each.	Doz.	Postpaid.	Express
¾ oz. Spools	5c	\$0.35	
½ lb. Spools	20c	1.25	
1½ lb. Spools	30c	2.25	
1 lb. Spools	50c	3.50	
5 lb. Coils	each	1.25	

SHIPPING CASES. (Non-Drip).

24 lb., single tier; price, including glass, paper and nails.
Each, K. D., 25c; 10, \$2.00

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Untested queen, April, \$1.50; May, \$1; June, \$1; July, 75c; August-September, \$1.

Tested queen, April, \$2.50; May, \$2; June, \$2; July, \$1.50; August-September, \$2.

Select tested queen, April, \$3.50; May, \$3; June, \$3; July, \$2.50; August September, \$3.

Full colony of bees, April, \$8; May, \$7; June, \$7; July, 6; August-September, \$6.

Queens by mail are prepaid, and safe arrival warranted.

CRANE
BINGHAM, DOCTOR

BOOKS.

Postpaid at prices given below.

Farm and Garden.

18 Asparagus Culture. Barnes and Robinson	\$0.50	44 Grasses and Forage Plants. Flint*	2.00
18 Cabbages, On. Gregory	.30	44 Grasses of North America. Beal**	2.50
18 Carrots, Mangold-Wurzels, etc. On. Gregory	.30	67 Hedges, Windbreaks, etc. Powell, E. P.	.50
16 Chemistry, Practical Farm. Greiner*	1.00	67 Insects of the Farm and Garden, Injurious.	1.50
19 Draining for Profit and Health. Waring	1.00	65 Insects and Insecticides. Weed, C. M.	.50
13 Farm Gardening and Seed Growing. Brill	1.00	20 Irrigation Farming. Wilcox, Lute	1.50
23 Fertilizers, On. Gregory	.40	14 Mushroom Culture. Robinson, W.	.50
23 Fertilizers. Voorhees, Edward A.*	1.00	7 Mushrooms—How to Grow Them. Falconer Wil-	1.00
Forage Crops. Shaw, Thomas	1.00	liam	
37 Forcing Book, The. Bailey, Prof L. H.*	1.00	23 Manures—How to Make and How to Use Them.	
43 Forest Planting and Care of Timber Lands. Jar-		Sempers, Frank W.*	.40
chow, N. H.	1.00	35 Plant Breeding. Bailey, L. H.	1.00
43 Forestry, Practieal. Fuller, A. S.	1.50	11 Potato Culture, A. B. C. of. Terry	.35
66 Fungi and Fungicides. Clarence M. Weed		49 Silos, Ensilage and Silage Miles	.50
	Cloth, \$1.00; paper .50	Soiling Crops and the Silo, Shaw, Thomas	1.50
Gardening for Profit. New and Enlarged Edition		13 Tomato Culture	.35
Henderson, Peter	1.50	9 Vegetables Under Glass. Dreer, Henry A.*	.25
5 Ginseng. Kains, Maurice G.	.35		

Fruits, Flowers, Etc.

33 Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants. Allen, C. I.	1.50	29 Pruning Book, The. Bailey, L. H.*	1.50
31 Cider Maker's Handbook. Trowbridge	1.00	35 Rose, The. Its cultivation, varieties, etc. Ell-	
29 Cranberry Culture. White	1.00	wanger, H. B.	1.25
32 Greenhouse Construction. Taft, Prof. L. R.	1.50	38 Rose, On the. Parsons	1.00
42 Greenhouse Management. Taft, Prof. L. R.	1.50	37 Rose Culture, Secrets of. Hatton, W. J.	.50
67 Insects Injurious to Fruits. Saunders*	2.00	37 Spraying of Plants, The. Lodemann, E. G.*	1.00
27 Nut Culturist, The. Fuller, Andrew, S.	1.50	28 Strawberry, The A B C of the. Terry, T. B., and	
38 Plants, Handbook of. New Enlarged Edition.		Root A. I.	.35
Henderson Peter	3.00	38 Window Flower Garden. Heinrich	.50

Landscape Gardening

36 Hedges, Windbreaks, etc. Powell, E. P.	.50	29 Pruning Book, The. Bailey, L. H.*	1.50
36 Landscape Gardening. Maynard, Samuel T.	1.50	35 Rose, The. Its cultivation, varieties, etc. Ell-	
36 Landscape Gardening. Waugh, F. A.	.50	wanger, H. B.	1.25

Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

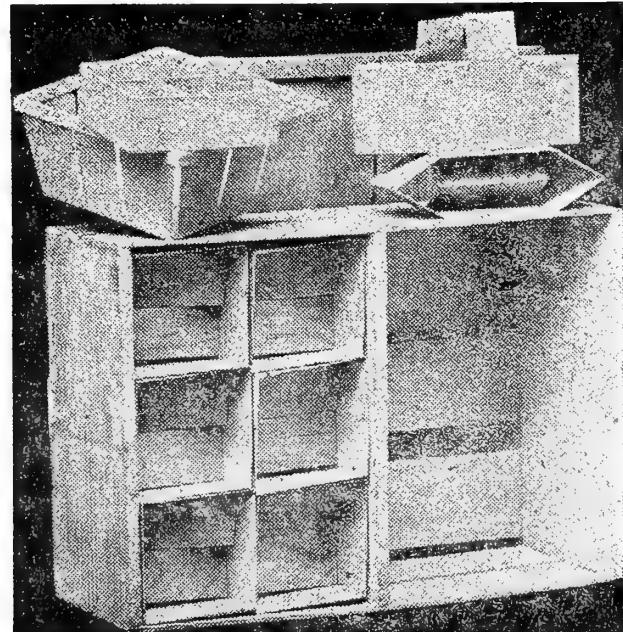
52 Cattle Doctor. 8vo. Dadd, Prof. Geo. H.	1.00	35 Landscape Gardening, Handbook of Practical. El-	
47 Feeds and Feeding. Henry, W. A.*	2.00	liott*	1.50
54 Swine Husbandry. Revised Edition. Coburn, F.			

Poultry, Pigeons and Bees.

71 Bee Culture, A. B. C. of A. I. Root	1.25	70 Poultry Houses, Low Cost. Darrow*	.25
70 Capons for Profit. Greiner, T.	.30	70 Poultry, Five Hundred Questions and Answers*	.25
70 Duck Culture. Rankin, Jas.*	.25	70 Poultry, American Standard or Perfection In*	1.00
Egg Farm, New. Revised and Enlarged. Stod-			

Boating, Fishing, Agriculture, Miscellaneous, Etc.

74 Trout, Domesticated. Stone, Livingstone**	2.50	29 Canning and Preserving. Rorer,	.50
82 Fences, Gates and Bridges	.50	Mortgage Lifters	.25



New Folding Hallock Strawberry Boxes

We had great success in introducing these goods to the trade last year, and will be headquarters for fruit and packages of all kinds. These boxes are economical, costing only half as much tin tops, and are much superior to the cheap goods usually offered. They open like a paper bag, no staple or tacks being necessary, and are stronger and better than the common Hallocks or any other berry box. The new box is an improvement on those made last year. They are shipped in the flat and three turns of the wrist makes them ready for the berries. This is the lightest and strongest package made. Send us an estimate of your wants and we will submit figures with sample box.

Price List.

Folding Hallock Boxes	Per 100	\$.50
1 M, weighs about 80 lbs.	Per 1000,	2.25
	Per 10,000,	21.50
	Per 100,000,	200.00

Fruit Packages.

We also submit the following list of Fruit Packages, made from clear, bright lumber, well finished and dry.

	Each	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000	Per 10,000
Hallock berry box, flat.....			\$.25	\$1.50	\$13.50
Tin top " nested .....			.50	4.75	45.00
" grape boxes, 5 lb., nested...			1.00	7.50	65.00
Strawberry crates, 24 lb., K. D.....	1.00	9.00	80.00		
" " " nailed.....	1.25	10.00			
" " 42 lb., K. D.....	3.25	30.00			
Cherry boxes, K. D.....		.50	4.25	37.50	
Peach boxes, 4 lb., K. D .....		.65	6.00	55.00	
" 5 lb., K. D.....		.75	6.75	60.00	
Prune boxes, "		.65	5.75	50.00	
Pear " "	1.00	8.50	75.00		
Apple " "	1.25	10.00	90.00		
Strawberry crates, set up, complete with boxes:					
24 lb. crate and folding Hallock.....	.20	1.50	14.00	135.00	
24 lb. crate and set up Hallock.....	.20	1.60	15.00	140.00	
24 lb crate and tin tops.....	.20	2.00	17.50		
42 lb. crate and tin tops.....	.50	5.00	47.50		

Egg Cases.

You will note in cut of boxes a folding partition for eggs, which is intended for use as fillers in egg cases. The advantage is that spruce is odorless and will not taint the eggs. Will be pleased to send sample and prices on request.

30 dozen case with pasteboard fillers.....	\$.40
36 " " " " "	.50
Pasteboard fillers for 30 dozen case	.20
" " " 36 " " "	.25
" " per case	1.75

Distances for Planting.

	Distance Each Way		Distance Each Way
Standard Apples	25 to 30 feet	Apricots	25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears	20 to 25 "	Grapes	7 to 10 "
Strong-growing Cherries	30 to 25 "	Currants and Gooseberries	4 by 6 "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 to 90 "	Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 6
Standard Plums and Prunes	18 to 20 "	Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5
Peaches and Nectarines	11 to 20 "	Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method		Square Method	Equilateral Triangular Method
1 foot apart each way	43,560	50,300	14 feet apart each way	222	256
2 feet apart	10,890	12,575	"	193	222
3 "	4,840	5,889	"	170	195
4 "	2,722	3,130	"	134	154
5 "	1,742	2,011	"	109	125
6 "	1,210	1,397	"	90	104
7 "	807	928	"	75	86
8 "	680	785	"	69	79
9 "	537	620	"	48	55
10 "	435	502	"	35	40
12 "	302	348	"	27	31

USEFUL TABLE FOR THE FARMER.

Name.	Wt. per bush.	Per acre broadcast.	Per acre drill or hill	No. of plants per oz. of seed	Name.	Wt. per bush.	Per acre broadcast.	Per acre drill or hill	No. of plants per oz. of seed
Artichoke.....			6 oz.	500	Grass.—Continued.				
Asparagus.....			1 lb.	800	Johnson.....	25	1 bu.		
Barley.....	46	2½ bu.			Tall Meadow Oat.....	14	2 bu.		
Bean, dwarf.....	60	1 pt to 100 ft. of drill			Mesquite.....	8	3 to 5 bu.		
Bean, pole.....	60	1 pt. to 150 hills			Water Meadow.....	20	20 lbs.		
Beet, garden.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.		7 lbs.		Sheep's Fescue.....	14	2 to 3 bu.		
Beet, Mangle.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.		5 lbs.		Hard Fescue.....	14	2 to 3 bu.		
Broom Corn.....	46	25 lbs.			Hemp.....	44	½ bu.		
Brocoli.....			2 oz.	5,000	Kale.....			2 oz.	5,000
Brussels Sprouts.....			2 oz.	5,000	Kohl Rabi.....	1½ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	4 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	42	½ bu.			Leek.....	1½ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	4 lbs.
Cabbage.....			2 oz.	5,000	Lettuce.....	¼ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	3 lbs.
Canary.....	60				Lentils.....	60	1 to 1½ bu.		
Carrot.....	¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.		2½ lbs.		Martynia.....	1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	5 lbs.
Cauliflower.....			2½ oz.	5,000	Millet.....	50	30 lbs.		
Celery.....			3 oz.	10,000	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to	100 hills.	1 to 2 lbs.	
Chicory.....			4 lbs.		Melon, Water.....	4 oz. to	100 hills.	2 to 4 lbs.	
Clover, Red.....	60	8 to 12 lbs.			Nasturtium.....	2 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	
" White.....	60	6 to 8 lbs.			Oats.....	32	2 bu.		
" Alsike.....	60	8 to 10 lbs.			Okra.....	1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	8 lbs.
" Alfalfa.....	60	12 to 25 lbs.			Onion.....	½ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	4-5 lbs.
" Crimson.....	60	10 to 12 lbs.			Onion, for sets.....			50 to 100 lbs.	
" Esoarsette.....	20	20 lbs.			Onion sets.....	1 lb. to	50 ft. of drill.	ill.	
" Bokhara.....	60	10 lbs.			Parsnip.....	½ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	3-4 lbs.
" Japan.....	20	30 lbs.			Parsley.....	½ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	3 lbs.
Collards.....			2 oz.	5,000	Peach Pits.....	48			
Corn, sweet.....	56	¼ lb. to 100 hills.	12 lbs.		Peas, Wrinkled.....	56	1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.	1 to 3 bu.	
Corn, field.....	56		12 lbs.		Peas, Field.....	60	2 to 3 bu.		
Cress.....	¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.		ill.		Peas, Cow.....	60	2 bu.		
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 100 hills.		1 to 3 lbs.		Pepper.....	6 oz. to	100 hills.	3 oz.	1,500
Egg Plant.....			4 oz.	2,000	Pumpkin.....			3 to 4 lbs.	
Endive.....	¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.		ill.		Radish.....	1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	10-12 lbs.
Flax.....	56	½ bu.			Rape.....	50	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	
Garlic.....	Bulbs 1 lb. to 10 ft.	of drill			Rye.....	56	1½ bu.		
Gourds.....	2 oz. to 100 hills.		3 to 5 lbs.		Salsify.....	1 oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	8 lbs.
Grass—					Spinach.....	½ oz. to	100 ft. of drill.	ill.	8 lbs.
Kentucky Blue.....	14	2 bu			Savory.....			12 oz.	
English Blue.....	24	1 bu.			Sunflower.....			8 lbs.	
Canadian Blue.....	24	1 bu.			Squash, Summer.....	4 oz. to	100 hills.	2 lbs.	
Hungarian.....	48	½ bu.			Squash, Winter.....	8 oz. to	100 hills.	2 lbs.	
Mixed Lawn.....	14	3 to 6 bu			Tomato.....			1 oz.	4,500
Red Top Fancy.....	45	8 to 10 lbs.			Tobacco.....			2 oz.	5,000
Timothy.....	45	10 to 12 lbs.			Turnip.....	1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.	ill.	1-8 lbs.	
Orchard.....	14	2 bu,			Vetches, Winter.....	60	1 bu.		
English Rye.....	20	2 bu,			Vetches, Spring.....	60	1½ bu.		
Italian Rye.....	20	2 bu.			Wheat.....	60	1½ bu.		
Bromus inermis.....	14	1 to 2 bu.							

FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.
Anise.....	Anis, Grüner Anis.	Anis.....	Anis, Matalahuga.	Aniso, Anacio.	Anijs.
Artichoke.....	Art'schoke.....	Artichaut.....	Alcachofa.....	Articoccia.....	Arti-jok.
Asparagus.....	Spargel.....	Asperge.....	Esparrago.....	Sparragio.....	Asperge.
Balm.....	Citronen-Melisse.	Meli-se citronelle.	Toronjil Citronella.	Melissa.....	Citron-Melisse.
Basil.....	Basilikum.....	Basilic grand.....	Albaca.....	Basilico.....	Basilicum.
Beans.....	Bohnen.....	Haricots.....	Habichuela.....	Fagiuali.....	Boonen.
Bet.....	Rübe.....	Betterave.....	Remolacha.....	Barbabietola.....	Bieten.
Borage.....	Boretsch.....	Bourrache.....	Borrage.....	Boragine.....	Bernagie.
Brocoli.....	Spargelkohl.....	Chou Brocoli.....	Borculi.....	Brooli.....	Broccoli.
Brussels Sprouts.....	Rosenkohl.....	Chou de Bruxelles.	Bretonesde Bruselas	Cavolodi Brussellos.	Spruitkool.
Cabbage.....	Kopfkohl, Kraut.....	Chou pommé.....	Col repollo.....	Cavolo cappuccio.....	Sluitkool.
Cabbage, Savoy.....	Wirsing.....	Chou de Milan.....	Col de Milan.....	Cavolo di Milano.....	Savooekool.
Caraway.....	Feld-Kümmel.....	Cumin des prés.....	Comino.....	Carvi.....	Karwij.
Carrot.....	Carotten, Möhren.	Carotte.....	Zanahoria.....	Carota.....	Wortelen.
Cauliflower.....	Blumenkohl.....	Chou-fleur.....	Coliflor.....	Cavoloffiore.....	Bloemkool.
Celeri.....	Sellerie.....	Céleri.....	Apio.....	Sedano.....	Selderij.
Celeriac.....	Knoll-Sellerie.....	Céleri-rave.....	Apio-nabo.....	Sedano-rapa.....	Knolseiderij.
Chervil.....	Kerbel.....	Cerfeuil.....	Perifollo.....	Cerfoglio.....	Kervel.
Chicory.....	Chicorienwurzel.....	Chicorée sauvage.....	Achicoria.....	Cicoria selvatica.....	Suikerij.
Coriander.....	Coriander.....	Coriandre.....	Culantro.....	Coriandorlo.....	Koriander.
Corn Salad.....	Feldsalat.....	Méche.....	Canonigos.....	Valeriana.....	Veldsla.
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Maiz.....	Mais.....	Mais.
Cress.....	Garten-Kresse.....	Cresson alénois.....	Mastuerzo.....	Agretto.....	Tuinkers.
Cress, Water.....	Brunnenkresse.....	Cresson de fontaine.....	Berro.....	Nasturzio aquatico.	Waterkers.
Cucumber.....	Gurken.....	Concombre.....	Cohombro.....	Cetriolo.....	Komkommer.
Dandelion.....	Löwenzahn.....	Pissenlit.....	Diente de leon.....	Dente di leone.....	Molsla.
Dill.....	Dill.....	Aneth.....	Eneldo.....	Aneto.....	Dille.
Egg plant.....	Eierpflanze.....	Aubergine.....	Berengena.....	Petociano.....	Melanzaan-plant.
Endive.....	Endiven.....	Chicorée Endive.....	Endivja.....	Indivia.....	Andijvie.
Fennel.....	Fenchel.....	Fenouil.....	Hinojo.....	Finocchio.....	Venkel.
Garlic.....	Knoblauch.....	Ail.....	Ajo.....	Aglio.....	Knoflook.
Horse Radish.....	Meer Rettig.....	Raifort sauvage.....	Taramago.....	Rafano.....	Peperwortel.
Hysop.....	Isop.....	Hysopse.....	Hisopo.....	Isopo.....	Hysop.
Kale.....	Blätterkohl.....	Chou vert.....	Breton, Berza.....	Cavolo verde.....	Boerenkool.
Kohl Rabi.....	Knollkohl.....	Chou-rave.....	Col rabano.....	Cavolo rapa.....	Koolrabi.
Lavender.....	Lavendel.....	Lavende.....	Espli-go.....	Lavanda.....	Lavendel.
Leek.....	Porree, Lauch.....	Poireau.....	Puerro.....	Porro.....	Prei.
Lettuce.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat.....	Laitue.....	Lechuga.....	Lattuga.....	Kropsla.
Marjoram.....	Majoran.....	Marjolaine.....	Mejorana.....	Maggiorana.....	Marjolijn.
Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....	Melon.....	Popone.....	Meloen.
Melon, Water.....	Wesser-Melone.....	Melon d'eau.....	Sandia.....	Melone d'aqua.....	Water Meloen.
Mushroom.....	Schwamm.....	Champignon.....	Seta.....	Fungo pratajolo.....	Kampernoelie.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	DUTCH.
Nasturtium.....	Kapuciner Kresse.....	Capucine.....	Capuchina.....	Nasturzio.....	Capucine-kers.
Okra.....	Ocher.....	Gombaud.....	Gumbo.....	Oera.....	
Onion.....	Zwiebel.....	Ognon.....	Cebolla.....	Cipollo.....	Uien.
Parsley.....	Petersilie.....	Persil.....	Perejil.....	Prezzemolo.....	Peterselie
Parsnip.....	Pastinake.....	Panais.....	Chirivia.....	Pastinaca.....	Pinksternakel.
Peas.....	Erbsen.....	Pois.....	Guisante.....	Pisello.....	Erwten
Pepper.....	Pfeffer.....	Piment.....	Pimiento.....	Peperone.....	Spaansche Peper.
Pumpkin.....	Melonen-Kürbiss.....	Potiron.....	Calabaza totanera.....	Zucca.....	Pompoen.
Radish.....	Radies.....	Radis.....	Rabanito.....	Ravenello.....	Radijs.
Rhubarb.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhubarbe.....	Ruibarbo.....	Rabarbaro.....	Rabarber.
Rosemary.....	Rosmarin.....	Romarin.....	Romero.....	Rosmarino.....	Rozemarijn.
Rue.....	Raute.....	Rue.....	Ruda.....		Wijuruit.
Saffron.....	Safran.....	Safran.....	Azafran.....	Zafferano.....	Saffran.
Sage.....	Salbei.....	Sauge.....	Salvia.....	Salvia.....	Salie.
Salsify.....	Haierwurzel.....	Salsifis.....	Salsif blanco.....	Sassefrica.....	Salsefy.
Sorrel.....	Sauerampfer.....	Oseille.....	Acedera.....	Acetosa.....	Zuring.
Summer Savory.....	Bohnenkraut.....	Sarriete annuelle.....	Ajedra a comun.....	Santoreggia.....	Boonenkruid.
Spinage.....	Spinat.....	Epinaud.....	Espinaca.....	Spinace.....	Spinazie
Squash.....	Kürbiss.....	Courge.....	Calabaza.....	Zucca.....	Kalebas.
Tansy.....	Gemeiner Rainfarn.....	Tanausie.....	Tanaceto.....	Atanasia.....	Wormkruid.
Thyme.....	Thymian.....	Thym.....	Tomilio.....	Timo.....	Tijm.
Tomato.....	Leibesapfel.....	Pomme d'Amour.....	Tomate.....	Pomo d'ore.....	Tomaat.
Turnip.....	Weisse-Rübe.....	Navet.....	Nabo.....	Navone.....	Rapen.
Wormwood.....	Wermuth.....	Absinthe.....	Ajenjo.....	Assenzio.....	Alsem.

Choice Seed Potatoes.

“The Money-Maker.”

A long, handsome, well-shaped white potato, eyes nearly even with the surface. The tubers are occasionally flattened, and it is not uncommon to have the tubers eight inches and upwards in length.

The Eating Qualities are Perfect and it is a Tremendous Yielder.

It belongs to the Burbank, White Star, and Monroe class, but will outyield any of these two to one. Vine heavy and rank; DROUGHT PROOF. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels was raised from one peck in Rensslear county, N. Y. We now offer at reduced prices this wonderful Money-Maker Potato, which after several years of careful testing has proved itself.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LATE POTATOES.

25 eyes prepaid 20c; per peck 50c; one-half bushel 75c; bushel \$1.25

“Early Sunrise.”

Earlier than the Early Rose. Skin a very light pink. The potatoes cook very dry and mealy. One of the heaviest extra early potatoes growing, often yielding 500 bushels to the acre.

25 eyes postpaid 20c; per peck 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel 75c; bushel \$1.25

The “Enormous” Potato.

We tested this new seedling for two seasons in our trial grounds. Our field notes read as follows: “Late, vines very healthy, stalks very stout and tall. Crop remarkable in quantity; potatoes very large, skin very white.” Our experience led us to investigate its merits as tested by others, and the results were so uniformly in its favor, that we now introduce the “Enormous” to our customers as a variety that can be raised at a decided profit over the many now on the market.

25 eyes, postpaid, 30c; peck, 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$1.75

New “Extra Early Bovee.”

In our trials the past three seasons, we have found the Bovee to be one of the earliest potatoes grown. It is earlier than Early Ohio and uncommonly prolific for such an early variety. The vine is dwarf and stocky, and the tubers grow remarkably close, all bunched together in the hill, close up to the vine, sizing up to a remarkable size more evenly than any potato we ever saw; none too large or too small. The Bovee has been tested by nearly all the agricultural stations, and there has been but one verdict from all: “The best extra early potato ever grown.”

25 eyes, postpaid, 25c; per peck, 75c; per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; per bu., \$2.00



LAMBERSON'S
1902
STANDARD
SEEDS
TREES &
FERTILIZERS.

Buell Lamberson's Sons
PORTLAND,
OREGON.